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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Fair weather or foul. The Great British Summer begins tomorrow in a special 10-page *Saturday*. Philip Howard and his fellow critics compile a holiday reading list and Jane MacQuitty, wine correspondent, mixes summer cocktails. The travel page heads north by motorhome and a new series on weekend breaks starts in the border country. Out of doors, there is advice on house painting and the gardening column considers lawn maintenance. Also included in the section published each Saturday with *The Times* are news and views of the coming week's events in the arts and an extensive guide to bank holiday activities. There are three prizes of £50 to be won in a jumbo crossword competition and an alternative set of concise clues [and answers] for the non-competitive.

Go-ahead for RAF superjet

British Aerospace have been given the go-ahead for the prototype of a supersonic fighter for the RAF; it was announced from the Paris air show yesterday. Up to £70m will come from the Government and the rest from firms in this country, West Germany and Italy.

Reforms sought in education

A group of leading industrialists and academics has called for reform of sixth-form and university education, which they say has become too specialized. They want broader-based courses, giving more suitable general preparation for employment

Page 3

Crossed line

Russia has rejected President Reagan's proposals for improving the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington, and said the idea was intended to divert attention from the MA missile Pershing funds, paged

Stocks boost

The stock market continued to gain with the *Financial Times* Index rising 5.6 points to a record 706.2. The pound was 1.3 cents up against the dollar at \$1.60

Page 19

Russia with love

The three Greenham Common peace women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group and meet Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader

Peace visit, page 7

Shaping up

One hundred turned up for the "Miss Warsaw Region" contest, among them secretaries, truant schoolgirls and strippers. Poland was back in the body-beautiful business after 25 years

Page 6

Loner's gift

Betty Trask, the writer who has left £400,000 for an annual fiction award, spent many years as a recluse in a small terrace house, relying on neighbours to bring her food

Page 2

United's Cup

Manchester United won last night's FA Cup final replay, beating Brighton 4-0 at Wembley. It was the biggest winning margin since the Second World War

Page 23

Leader page 13
Letters: On local government, from Sir John Grice and Mr C. D. Woodward; art thefts, from the Director-General of the National Trust
Leading articles: State of the election campaign; Transatlantic air fares; Dr Sakharov
Features, pages 10-12
Why Pyn's No 1 on the hit list; The troubles of the PLO; The press and the election; John Pardoe's election column; Philip Howard on Cubism; Spectrum: The proud pirate of punk; The Dali scandal. Friday Page: The childless 10 per cent; Medical Briefing: Sweden's welfare problems
Special Report, Pages 15-18
The London Business School's new Plowden Building was opened yesterday by Prince Charles. *The Times* describes the courses and research projects and interviews the personalities

Obituary, page 14

Former King Idris I of Libya

Home News 2-5 | Law Report 14-15 | Gossips 6, 7 | Motoring 27 | Apps 14, 21 | Sack Room 2 | Business 19-22 | Science 23-24 | Court 24 | TV & Radio 25 | Crossword 26 | Theatres, etc 29 | Diary 12 | Weather 30 | Events 30 | Wills 14

Labour defence split 'could cost election'

● Mr Callaghan's rejection of Labour's non-nuclear defence policy angered party organizers and brought a claim that he could cost Labour the election

● The former Labour prime minister stood by his speech on defence despite the anger it has caused in his party (Page 5)

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

Mr James Callaghan's rejection of the Labour Party's non-nuclear defence policy caused resentment and confusion yesterday among the party's campaign planners and brought him bitter rebukes from prominent members of the party's national executive committee.

Mr Alex Kitson, the former party chairman, said Mr Callaghan's speech in Cardiff on Wednesday, in which he said that Britain should not give up Polaris submarines unilaterally, could cost Labour the election.

Mr Sam McCluskie, the present chairman, said that when Mr Callaghan was leader, if anybody stepped outside the manifesto as he had done, he would have slapped him over the knuckles hard.

At Labour's campaign press conference, where Mr Michael Foot made an emergency appearance to reduce the impact of Mr Callaghan's outburst, Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, betrayed the party's nervousness by suggesting that Mr Foot's leadership had been called in question at a meeting of the campaign committee.

Mr Mortimer, normally sure-footed, astonished reporters by volunteering the news that when the committee met an hour before "we were all insistent: Michael Foot is the leader of the Party, speaks for

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the Party, and we support the manifesto".

It looked like a classic gaffe, and reporters wondered if the leadership question was deliberately raised and a vote sought. Mr Foot had to explain, in embarrassment, that no question had arisen: the committee was only dealing with some of the foolish suggestions in some of the newspapers.

Others had no compunction in reproaching the former party leader and Prime Minister, Mr Kitson, who is chairman of Labour's international committee, said in Great Yarmouth that Mr Callaghan "lost us the 1979 election with his five per cent wages policy, and he could be cost us this one".

Mr Kitson, although an out-and-out unilateralist and on the far left of the party, is loyal to the Foot-Healey joint leadership and the manifesto compromise, which talks of unilateralism and multilateralism going in hand in hand.

He did not criticize Mr Healey for saying guardedly

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They readily agreed with Mr Golding that the speech could not be ignored, and Mr Foot decided to go before the press and speak as Mr Golding advised him: "To hell with Jim Callaghan! You are the leader of the party and that is all that matters. We have agreed our

Continued on back page, col 6

Polls asking wrong questions, Foot says

By David Felton

Mr Michael Foot last night dismissed as a "piece of nonsense" reports that Labour's campaign committee had met to pass a vote of confidence in his leadership. But it was clear during a campaigning tour of south London suburbs that the responsibilities of leadership were weighing heavily on him.

The Labour leader said there had been a "misapprehension" about what had happened at the campaign committee meeting.

"There was no such question [of the leadership] at stake. What we were trying to do was to get on with the job of seeing how we can best present our policies to the electorate."

Mr Foot, who was speaking on the Thames Television *TV Eye* programme, was asked whether he agreed that his leadership was one of the main reasons for the party's poor showing in the opinion polls.

He replied: "We have got troubles," but added that he believed poll researchers were asking the wrong questions.

A Harris Research Centre poll commissioned for the programme showed that the Tories have a 15 per cent lead over Labour, compared with a

Labour moderates 'caved in'

Thatcher exploits defence split

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's dilemma over its defence policy was exploited to the full by the Prime Minister last night when she said that Labour's support for unilateral nuclear disarmament made the prospect of war more likely.

Speaking at Harrogate, Mrs Thatcher said that some of Labour's leaders knew that its defence policy was a dangerous nonsense. Quoting from the Labour Party Manifesto she said "but it is here and they voted for it."

Mrs Thatcher said that the Labour Party took peace for granted. So much for granted that they are prepared to put our security at risk; they would abandon our nuclear deterrent, clash our defence forces and throw out American nuclear bases which have helped to protect the peace and for so long."

But rather than concentrating her attack on Labour's left-wingers, the Prime Minister blamed Labour's moderates for "caving-in" and allowing the Left to impose its will.

Labour, she said, was no longer the party of Gaitskell's famous "Fight, fight and fight again"

"Fight, fight and fight again" speech against the present party leadership. Mrs Thatcher said that the so-called moderates had allowed the extremist left to win and it has won, and won again".

Mrs Thatcher went on: "Gaitskell would not have given away, but he belonged to a different party. He belonged to a different party. He belonged to

defenceless nations which were overrun. The sight of easy pickings tempted the aggressor."

"So if the Labour Party were to dismantle our defences and turn Britain's strength to weakness they would take the very action which would threaten the peace which we have worked so hard to preserve. Labour's one-sided disarmament makes war more likely. By taking peace for granted they encourage the warlike and tempt the aggressor."

To anyone tempted to vote for Labour, she said that Labour no longer stood for the traditions and liberties which made Britain great. The Conservatives had stayed true to those traditions and liberties.

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain was determined to keep the peace by making sure that no one dared risk making war, but Britain was prepared, even anxious, to disarm, provided the Soviets disarmed too, and when it mattered today's so-called moderates caved-in.

Some of Labour's leaders now tried to pretend that plain words had no meaning and that the manifesto commitment to establishing a non-nuclear policy in the lifetime of the next Parliament could be overlooked, she said. Mrs Thatcher added: "It can't. It's there." She said that was the policy which Labour would implement and they must never get the chance. Everyone wanted peace. Weakness led to war. It was

widening her attack on the Labour Party, she said that its leaders were brave enough in the battle of words, yet when it came to the real battle for economic survival and lasting prosperity they had no stomach for the fight. Their Manifesto confirmed that in the end Labour always ran away. They were running away from the need to defend their country, fleeing from the reform of the unions, running out of Europe.



Embracing the feminine vote: Mr Foot encounters Miss Michelle Hardwood during an election drive in London. Photograph: Bill Warhurst

Opposite views of tension in Middle East

Israelis dig in and step up readiness

From Christopher Walker, Jabal Bayada, Lebanon

Despite, or perhaps because of last week's US negotiated pact between Israel and Lebanon, unmistakable signs of preparations for war are now clearly visible on either side of the tenuous, twisting ceasefire line between Israel and Syria which cuts through occupied Lebanon.

This week, both armies have been systematically boosting their forces and increasing their preparedness in a way not seen since the fierce fighting in the Bekaa Valley halted last July. Israel has dispatched hundreds of men and scores of armoured vehicles northwards in a new alert, called in anticipation of the large Syrian manoeuvres which Israeli officers expect will take place in the Golani Heights over the next 72 hours.

In an interview with six foreign television journalists on the eve of the Williamsburg economic summit, the President expressed his admiration and respect for Mrs Thatcher and welcomed her determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

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He insisted that the main issue in the election was "jobs, jobs, jobs". But he had little time to speak to voters because of the tight schedule and the late running of his programme.

The remaining passages, dealing with Labour policy, were printed in full except for 18 words which had been printed in *The Times* the previous day. They are here reprinted.

"Labour will end Trident and stop cruise and move towards the establishment of an effective non-nuclear defence policy."

Continued on back page, page 12

People Express granted licence

By Michael Ball

Transport Editor

A new era of cheap Atlantic air fares opens today when the £99 People Express Jumbo jet takes off from Gatwick after an unexpected overnight climb-down by the British Government in the United States yesterday.

Telephone at the airline's offices in Gatwick and New York were flooded with calls as soon as it became known that Britain had agreed to the service.

The first flight by chartered Boeing 747 was expected to arrive at Gatwick at 6.35 this morning with all its 434 seats full after an overnight flight from New York. Seats were also expected to be full for the return flight at 10.25 this morning.

Flights are heavily booked for weeks ahead, despite the uncertainty of recent days when Britain dragged its feet over licence.

In New York, Mr Harold Paretti, the airline's head of operations, said that the new service marked a "major step forward in international aviation". In London, Sir Freddie Laker said that he was "thrilled and delighted".

At Gatwick, People Express said: "We are very excited, and deeply grateful to the British Department of Trade for going into late-night sessions to grant the licence". The service would be a "big success", especially for students and families.

The British Government's delay in granting the licence collapsed mercifully late on Wednesday night.

The American delegation clarified the application of domestic anti-trust laws to international aviation, and

in the distance, on hillsides reaching down into the fertile Bekaa, the appearance of the countryside offered a ready explanation why the Israelis are fortifying their positions with such vigour, and one reason why the roads north to Lebanon were yesterday clogged with Israeli military traffic.

As far as the eye could see, the Syrian-held territory was scarred with the marks of tank revetments, new artillery positions, and supply roads. They may be defensive in nature, but such earthworks can be used offensively in a flash", an Israeli officer said.

Here in one of the Israeli positions closest to the Syrian capital of Damascus, a mere 18 miles away, Israeli soldiers stripped to the waist in the midday sun and assisted by giant bulldozers - have been busy piling huge boulders on to new fortifications which, when complete, will tower 30 ft above their billets.

The prospect of renewed combat has increased ominously as the result of Syria's attempt on Wednesday to shoot down Israeli warplanes over Lebanon. A tough official statement from Israel's military spokesman described the incident as "a clear violation of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria".

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Although there are rumours in Damascus that reservists are to be called up before the end of the month, there has been no further reinforcement of Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley.

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First skirmishes in battle for P & O

By Jonathan Clare

The opening salvo in the £290m bid for control of P&O's shipping and construction company, fired yesterday at the London headquarters of the Office of Fair Trading (OFT).

Trafalgar House, the shipping and property group run by Mr Nigel Brookes, announced its takeover attempt of the company, chaired by Lord Inchcape on Tuesday. P&O said immediately it would strenuously resist Trafalgar.

The directors of both companies yesterday met the deputy director general of the OFT, Miss Elizabeth Llewellyn-Smith, to put their preliminary cases.

The OFT will decide in about three weeks whether it should advise the Trade Secretary to refer the case for investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

There is widespread belief in

Bomb explodes in centre of Bloemfontein

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

A bomb exploded in the centre of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, yesterday at 12.50 pm, destroying or damaging a number of cars and blowing out windows in buildings. No one was reported killed or injured.

Last Friday a car bomb killed 18 people and injured more than 200 in central Pretoria. The underground African National Congress later claimed that the bomb had been planted by its guerrillas and had been aimed at a military target.

Neither the ANC nor any other organization has yet claimed responsibility for the Bloemfontein explosion.

London Business School

Writer of romances never spoke of men

By Craig Seton

Betty Trask, a writer of light romances who left nearly £400,000 in her will to the Society of Authors for an annual romantic fiction prize, had spent many years as a "poor" recluse in a tiny terrace house in Frome, Somerset, relying on neighbours for food.

None of the neighbours and acquaintances who ran errands for the spinster knew of her fortune. They said they had often wondered how Miss Trask, aged 88, who never spoke of men or past romances, could have written more than 50 romantic novels.

According to Mrs Christine May, Miss Trask's son for all her prolific romantic writing, did not appear to like men and instead may have enjoyed the "perfect" romance only through her novels.

Mrs May said: "I think she used to dream of romances. I don't think she ever had a real romance of her own. It was just fantasy."

Miss Trask, who died in January in a Frome geriatric hospital, was described as a very thin, white-haired woman, with an aristocratic manner, who had apparently enjoyed a successful career as a writer for women's magazines and a novelist in London before returning to Frome, her mother's home, at least 20 years ago to live Oakfield Road, an impression back street.

After her mother's death, she rarely went out, but apparently relied on neighbours and acquaintances to call and run her messages. She also became the scourge of the Frome library, having books brought to her but on occasions failing to return them even when staff turned up on her doorstep.

None of her light romances can be found in the library today.

Before moving into a geriatric hospital five years ago, Miss Trask had apparently tried to write her "memories", but she rarely gave any information about her life as a young woman in London.

Mrs Phyllis Bowring, a Frome Red Cross volunteer who collects books for Miss Trask from the library, said that the writer used to correspond with the late Frank Swinnerton, the novelist and critic, but there was never any suggestion of a romance. She had never spoken of any men who may have played a part in her earlier life.

Mrs Bowring said: "She was not a person of these times. She was still Victorian, or Edwardian, and just lived in the past and had no interest in the present. She was always writing and her rooms were always covered in papers. I used to get her mainly biographies from the library and she liked to read books over and over again."

She also revealed that one of Miss Trask's novels, *Cotton Glare Country* - caused "lots of offence in Frome" because it was about the town and although it was supposed to be fiction certain people recognized themselves.

Miss Amy Carey, aged 77, who helped Miss Trask for many years, was apparently the only local woman mentioned in her will. She was left £200.

Grandmother is praised for shooting rescue

A triple shooting would almost certainly have claimed a fourth victim but for the courage of Mrs Rose Meehan, aged 63.

The police said yesterday that Mrs Meehan, a grandmother, tried to wrench a sawn-off shotgun from her son-in-law, Patrick Breslin, as he blazed at his estranged wife and daughter, aged 10. But he was too strong for her, so she grabbed the couple's younger daughter Stephanie, aged eight, and escaped to a neighbour's house.

Detective Chief Inspector Roy Bunn said: "There is no doubt . . . she saved the girl's life."

The police said Mr Breslin, aged 38, a plant hire contractor, shot dead his wife, Margaret, aged 36, and their daughter, Lucy, before turning the gun on himself on Wednesday night at a house in Institute Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, where Mrs Breslin had moved two weeks ago. An inquest will be opened next week.

Mrs Breslin had taken out a court order on Wednesday against her estranged husband, restraining him from molesting her and the children.

Mr Bunn added: "Mrs Meehan attempted to take the sawn-off shotgun from him, but was unable to wrench it free from his grasp. She was very plucky, and managed to get the eight-year-old girl out of the home, and there is no doubt that in doing so save the girl's life."

Drug industry rejects MPs' accusations of excess profits

By a Staff Reporter

The drug industry hit back yesterday at a report by MP's which said that excess profits had been made because the National Health Service price-fixing system failed to keep charges at a reasonable level.

The report, by the Public Accounts Committee, said nine drug companies had made £33m in excess profits from the NHS in two years. Health officials had been able to recoup £1.7m and were trying to recover "substantially more" from a firm alone.

But Mr Peter Lumley, public affairs manager of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, which represents 150 drug companies, said most of the £33m was the result of increased productivity and efficiency. Almost none was due to increased prices.

Drug companies were allowed to exceed the profit targets set by the Department of Health and Social Security if they improved productivity, Mr Lumley said.

He added that in general, the industry had not exceeded profit targets. But it would be surprising if an industry had been creeping

up, in spite of falling inflation.

In 1978, the 21 per cent return on capital earned was five percentage points higher than for British industry generally. In 1979 and 1980, under the price-fixing system, it increased to 22 and 23.3 per cent. Since 1978, however, profit margins had been declining in industry generally.

The committee said that in 1980/81, the cost of drugs prescribed to doctors amounted to £366m, and fees and allowances to chemists to £234m. Drugs supplied by manufacturers and wholesalers to hospitals cost £185m. Pharmaceutical expenditure accounts for 10 per cent of NHS costs.

The industry provided about 67,500 jobs, had an inward investment of £300m in two years, and had increased net exports to £575m in 1981, the report said.

Dispensing of Drugs in the National Health Service (10th Report Committee of Public Accounts, 1982/83, Stationery Office £4.15).

Eldon Griffiths calls for death penalty

There was a compelling case for the next Parliament to consider hanging for premeditated murder and terrorism, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative candidate for Bury St Edmunds, said at the Police Federation conference in Blackpool yesterday.

For a cold-blooded killer to face the same sentence he imposed would be an invaluable restatement of society's determination that it was not going to tolerate the deliberate slaying of the innocent, whether for political purposes or gain, he said.

Mr Griffiths said the prospect of the rehabilitation of most serious offenders was little more than a pious dream. "The main risk to police-public relations is not that the public as a whole perceives the police to be too hard; rather it stems from a growing belief that the police no longer are able to provide to the ordinary citizen the minimum standard of protection to which he is entitled."

"Improving" police-public relations therefore depends quite critically on beating back crime and disorder, for if the law cannot uphold the law

the danger is that the public will seek to do it themselves, and down that road lies chaos."

The public was just as appalled as policemen by cases where criminals resisting arrest could blast police officers with sawn-off shotguns and still avoid being convicted of attempted murder, said Mr Griffiths.

"The same goes for those fiddlers on the roof at Albany jail. The public, I suspect, was affronted to discover that these five men who have availed themselves of the priceless facilities of television and press to promote the attractions of such terrorist organizations as the IRA and PLO were men who in every case have been found guilty of multiple murder or brutal terrorism involving the death and suffering of totally innocent people. They appear to be serving what is likely to turn out to be little more than 15 years' imprisonment in a far from uncomfortable jail."

Scientists Against Nuclear Arms yesterday launched a briefing pack on nuclear weapons aimed at the media and Parliamentary candidates.

It argues for unilateral disarmament as a process for achieving multilateral disarmament, reversing the process by which armament took place.

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Graduate courses must be cut by year for jobs training, study says

Education in sixth forms and universities is too specialized, according to the first thorough review of higher education since the Robbins report of 1963.

The result is that universities, polytechnics and colleges are producing graduates "who have spent too long acquiring knowledge over too narrow a range" and who are "better at individual competition than cooperative ventures", the study says.

The report *Excellence in Diversity*, by a group of eight distinguished industrialists and academics who funded mainly by the Leverhulme Trust, have been studying higher education for more than two years. The study has been administered by the Society for Research into Higher Education.

While universities were turning out graduates with highly-specialized knowledge and experienced in competing with each other, many employers were looking for graduates who could adapt, tackle problems, communicate effectively, work with others and contribute themselves to broad objectives.

To break out of "this vicious circle", the report recommends a different type of initial qualification in universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Two-year post degrees or diplomas, it claims, would



Sir Bruce Williams: Note of dissent

provide more suitable general preparation for employment or further study or training than the present three-year specialized honours degree system.

The two-year course would normally adopt a broad approach, preparing the way for later specialization. Three layers of higher level studies would then be provided above the basic two-year course, leading to an honours degree, a master's degree or a doctorate.

The report believes that less specialized initial courses would provide greater flexibility than



Campaigners hunt whalers

Balaena is a Latin word for whale, and the Balaenoptera (above) is dedicated to saving the giant maritime mammals from cruelty and extinction (Our Environment Correspondent writes). The boat was seen off yesterday in London by Mr William Jordan (right), who is an adviser to the British team on the International Whaling Commission and director of the People's Trust

for Endangered Species, a wildlife charity which is helping to finance the Balaenoptera's voyage to Norwegian hunting grounds.

The campaigners intend to collect evidence that Norwegian boats are using cruel methods and exceeding international quotas in their hunt for the minke whale.

Photograph: Suresh Karadia

Sex attacker jailed for the third time

Terence Welsh, aged 31, who had been jailed twice for sexual attacks on young girls, was sentenced to a total of 12 years yesterday for a further series of indecent assaults.

Welsh, a former trained building inspector, posed as a policeman to lure the girls into his car, where he indecently assaulted them, Bristol Crown Court was told.

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith told him: "For something like three months you were preying on those young girls in a way that can only be described as vile and despicable. The indecent assaults you committed on them were in most cases of the worst possible kind."

With younger girls he pretended that "mummy" was hurt and that he would take them to hospital, and with older girls he said he was taking them to the police station for riding their bicycles without lights, Mr Roderick Denyer, for the prosecution said. But once inside his car, he drove them to quiet lanes and assaulted them.

Welsh, of Bernard Street, Southampton, admitted five charges of abducting and indecently assaulting young girls and a charge of inciting a girl, aged 13, to commit an act of gross indecency.

Mr Denyer said that between September 18 and December 13, 1982, Welsh had travelled around the South-west in his car posing as a policeman.

He took a girl aged seven

10p a week cover for £1/4m bill

From Our Correspondent Derby

Mrs Kitty Lever, aged 63, from her home in Swindon, Wiltshire, to somewhere near Newbury, Berkshire, where he indecently assaulted her.

A girl aged 13 was abducted in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. He produced a pair of handcuffs and showed her a knife, telling her not to scream or he would use it. She was made to get undressed and when he took off his trousers off, the girl noticed he was wearing women's underwear.

A girl aged 13 from Havant, Hampshire, was assaulted on a grass verge after she had tried to escape.

Two girls aged 11 from Swindon, Wiltshire, were his last victims. They were taken on a seven-hour car-journey.

Eventually he stopped and pushed a knife into the girl's hand and threatened her. Both girls were made to take off most of their clothing and he committed offences against both of them.

Welsh was arrested in Southampton in December. He later made a 53-page statement admitting all the offences.

Welsh was jailed for three-and-a-half years at Winchester Crown Court in 1976 for an indecent assault on a girl aged 10 in Southampton. She was in a coma for several days afterwards. In 1980, he was jailed for two years at Gloucester Crown Court for sexually assaulting a girl in Cheltenham. He was released in June 1981.

Citizen's arrest in golf ball row

Two wrongs did not make a right when a golfer and butcher confronted each other in the butcher's back garden, a judge said in the High Court yesterday. Mr Joseph Kennedy, a golfer, was retrieving a ball snatched by two Yorkshire Terriers, Sweetie and Bundles, owned by Mr Victor Hughes, a butcher. Mr Hughes said he suspected Mr Kennedy of being a burglar.

The ensuing incident, in which Mr Hughes made a citizen's arrest and held Mr Kennedy until the police arrived, led to the court hearing in London yesterday.

Mr Kennedy, aged 41, a solicitor, was awarded £50 damages against Mr Hughes, aged 45, for assault and false imprisonment.

European 'Supabus' cuts fares

By Michael Ball, Transport Editor

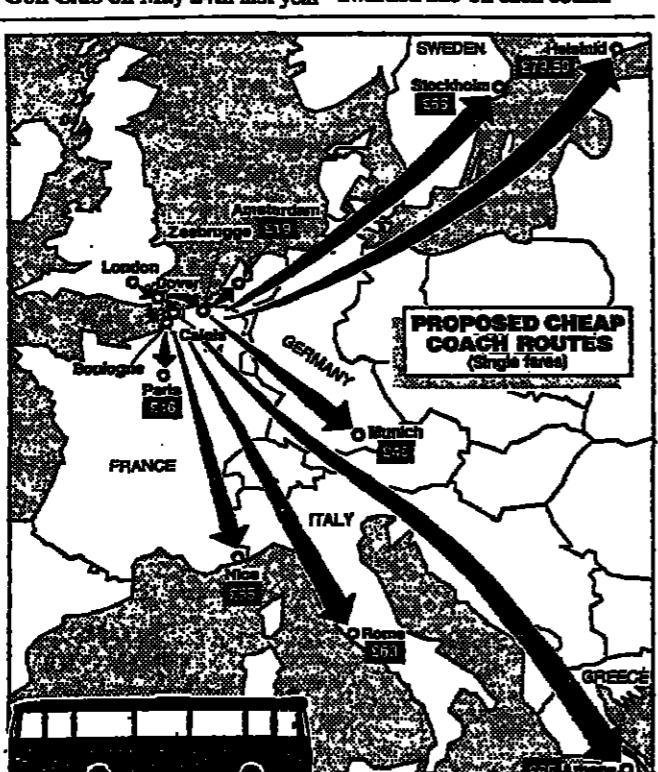
A new network of reliable low-cost coach services between Britain, the Irish Republic and the Continent is being launched by Britain's state-owned National Bus Company in association with British and Continental operators this week.

The fares will be far below regular rail and air fares, and in line with the cheapest bucket-shop air fares, which are not available to all the destinations.

A London to Paris return ticket would cost £28.50, London to Athens would be £107, London to Rome, £119, and London to Amsterdam, £34.

The emphasis is on safety and reliability as much as fares, after incidents in recent years when travellers have been stranded by coaches that failed to make the journey, or worse, suffered motorway accidents.

The British Government has been taking action against disreputable operators over the past year, and National Bus emphasized yesterday that its own coaches and those



of Continental partners would be approved by the governments of all countries.

These are France, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Holland, the Irish Republic, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Switzerland.

The "Supabus" replaces the former private Magic Bus service which went out of business last Christmas. It will be managed for National Bus by Mr David Randall, aged 31, former general manager of Magic Bus.

IRA man in bomb campaign is jailed for 17 years

A Belfast man was jailed for 17 years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for his part in an IRA bombing campaign which left a £5m trail of damage in Britain in 1978 and 1979.

John Gabriel McComb, aged 29, from Aran Street, in the Short Strand area, was with Gerard Tuite in the squad which planted 16 bombs in London and provincial cities, the jury was told by Mr David Jeffreys QC, for the prosecution.

As he was sentenced, McComb blew a kiss to his wife, Teresa, aged 23, in the public gallery and bowed to the judge.

Mr Justice French told him: "The sentence must reflect the fear and the appalling danger that you inflicted on innocent and peaceful members of the public. You knew perfectly well the risk you ran if you were caught and found guilty."

The jury convicted McComb on an 11-to-one majority verdict of conspiring with Tuite and others to cause explosions between April, 1978, and February, 1979.

The squad's mission, code-named "Operation Oxo" by the provisional IRA, was to strike "over the country at will". The team of six to nine members split into two to obtain maximum effect by operating in cities simultaneously, Mr Jeffreys said.

They planted bombs in London, Bristol, Southampton, Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, Canvey Island, Essex, and on the M6 in Leicestershire before hand.

In Greenwich, a bomb ignited a gasometer by the Blackwall Tunnel on January 18, 1979, sending flames 300ft into the sky. More than £1m worth of damage was caused, the jury was told. A warning was telephoned to the Press Association 45 minutes beforehand.

It was fortunate that the tide was running south along the shore on Wednesday night - not north as happened during the earlier tragedy. Those in the water had stayed close to shore, he said.

McComb kissed the Bible before giving evidence in court. He stammered and cross-examination had to be abandoned twice because he was said to be suffering "from nervous tension".

The judge also granted him a brief adjournment when he appeared to be overcome with emotion while recalling a 1972 car bomb explosion in Belfast in which some of his friends were victims.

But, Mr Jeffreys said, it was "purely by chance" that on one he had been killed. He alleged that it was McComb's voice on a tape recorded "hit list" containing the names of prominent people, which was found underneath floorboards of a flat at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, where McComb's and Tuite's fingerprints were also found.

Prosecution and defence experts clashed on identifying the voice, and Mr Justice French directed the jury that the only "safe way" for them to proceed was to assume it was not that of McComb.

McComb, whose innocent appearance and stutter was an advantage to the terrorists in obtaining "safe" accommodation and hired cars, was arrested in January last year.

Det Chief Supt Philip Corbett told the court that in December, 1972, McComb had been sentenced to 10 years for taking part, while armed with a revolver, in IRA robberies on four post offices in Belfast. He was released in 1977.

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Steel exploits divisions

Tory deadline for GLC

Tebbit on tour

ELECTION JUNE 83

Tories promise to abolish GLC by 1986 and give powers to MPs

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that a re-elected Conservative government would abolish the Greater London Council and other metropolitan authorities by April 1, 1986. He added that high spending local councils would be stripped of their rights to fix rates with the power being given to MPs.

Speaking at the Tories' news conference in London, Mr King defended his party's plans for changing the relationship between town halls and Westminster. Citing a number of Labour authorities "who show no concern whatsoever for their ratepayers".

He said the legislation necessary to abolish the metropolitan councils would be drafted during the first session of a new Conservative government.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that if they could get the abolition proposals through in the first session "we would be very pleased" but added: "It is a very big piece of legislation and the drafting will take quite a long time."

Mr King said he believed the move could save up to £100m and about 9,000 jobs. He added: "It is fairly widely recognized that the metropolitan councils are a tier of local government which is not essential: they are in certain areas an unnecessary tier and can prove to be an extremely expensive tier."

Mr King said that if a council's advance spending plans were considered too high, ministers would decide the rate level in an "umbrella" parliamentary order. When Parliament has approved it, that will be the valid rate and any other rate would not be valid and the local authority would not be able to collect it."

Under the Tory plans, councils would be told the maximum rate level acceptable. They would also have to consult local commerce before setting fixing

Mr King: move could save £100m

Opponents' divisions exploited by Steel

By Michael Knappe

Mr David Steel's election campaign style changed gear yesterday. Displaying a new combative approach during campaign stops in Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire, the Liberal leader sharply exploited the emerging divisions in the Labour and Conservative parties and later in Bristol emphasized the Alliance's unified policies of defence and unemployment.

The Labour Party's manifesto had been torn up on defence, he said, and grave doubts were being felt by half the Conservative Cabinet over the direction the Conservative Party was taking and the "new more abrasive style of Toryism".

Contrary to predictions, he said, it was the Alliance programme where both parties were sticking together and sustaining a sound programme of principle.

Speaking as the Steel "battle bus" travelled to Bristol, the Liberal leader said: "There is a mood coming through from the meetings which is notably more optimistic. From the constituencies we are hearing that the other parties are doing worse than I expected. Our campaign is much more solid".

As people realized that the Labour Party was incapable of closing the gaps, he expected to see the Alliance moving up in the opinion polls. But he was not satisfied with the extent the Alliance message was getting across. A lot more had to be done.

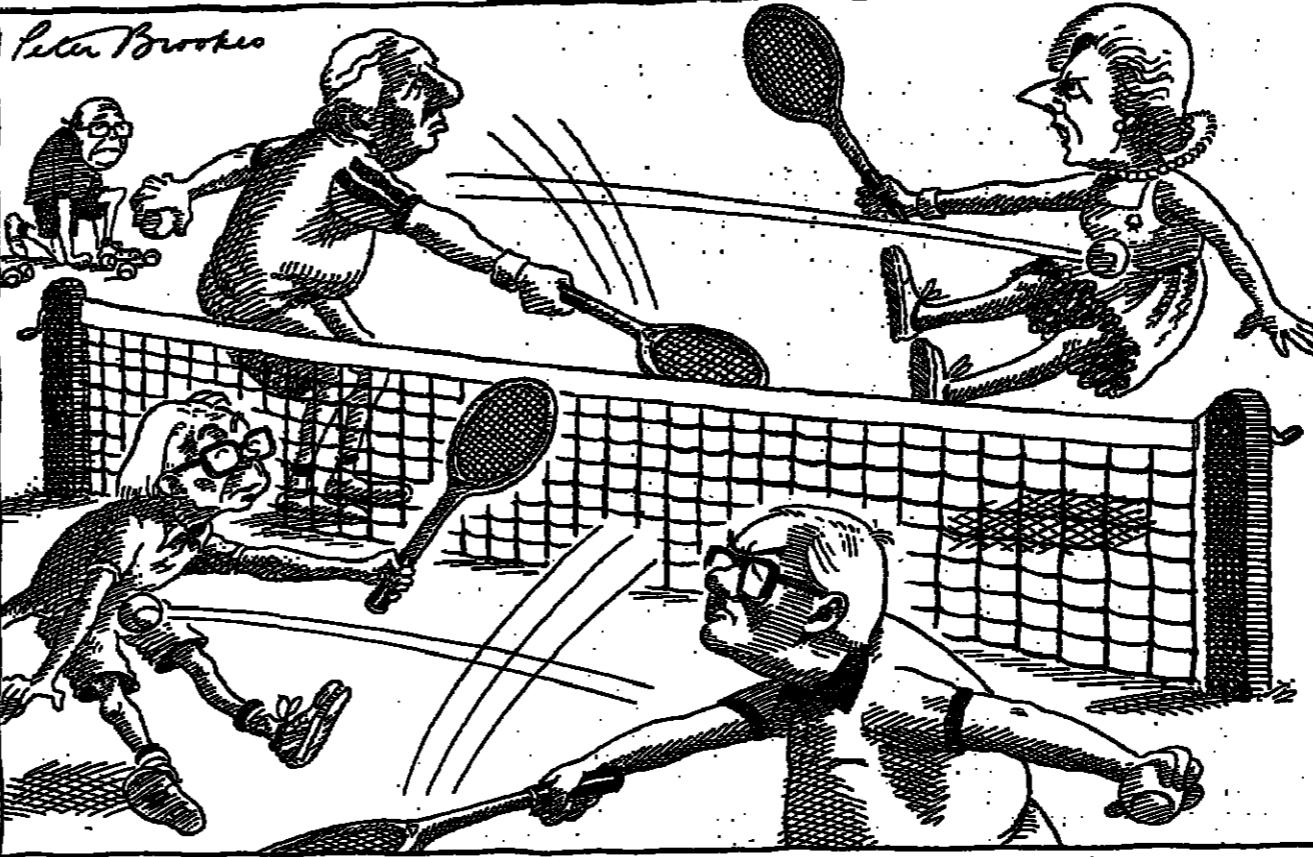
Earlier in Bath and Salisbury Mr Steel had concentrated on attacking the divisions within the two main parties.

Labour sympathisers should be worried by the weakness of people like Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley and Peter Shore, who allowed other people to write the manifesto on which they had to campaign and to which they did not subscribe".

Mr Foot was no longer in charge of the party.

Attacking the Conservatives, Mr Steel said Mr James Prior and Mr Francis Pym were among those concerned by the new abrasive style of Toryism which was miles away from the Conservatism of Harold Macmillan, Rab Butler, Ian Macleod and Edward Boyle. Mr Prior had given a warning that the Conservative party could not go on governing with a rising tide of unemployment.

Speaking of the spirit of unity in the Alliance, Mr Steel said that the integration of the two elements was going very well at headquarters and in the country.



Superbrats

Heath urges policy switch at summit

By Our Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, showed last night that he is completely at odds with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, over the policy Britain should advocate at the Wiliamsburg economic summit this weekend.

Speaking at Biddulph, Staffordshire, Mr Heath said that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey were in a position to give a lead on international measures which would help towards world economic recovery.

"It is the Conservatives and not Labour who are in a position to lead renewed economic growth in the West," said Mr Heath. The Conservative Government has never made a secret of the fact that lower inflation would create the opportunity for higher growth. "That opportunity must be seized at Williamsburg."

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, at a Treasury briefing on Wednesday said that there is unlikely to be any big switch of policy at the summit. He made it clear that Britain will press for tough financial policies to be maintained in the fight against inflation. This would require budget deficits and monetary expansion to be kept on a tight rein, he said, thus providing a base for sustainable growth.

● The institute of Directors yesterday launched its own manifesto calling for policies to control inflation, break up state monopolies, reduce taxes, reform unions, extend council house sales and reform the EEC from within.

Labour seeks £1bn for insurance fund

By Our Political Staff

The Chancellor said that no substantial or early reduction in unemployment in the leading industrial countries could be foreseen at present. The persistent problem of unemployment was unlikely to lead to any change of direction and reducing unemployment would be a "long haul".

"I believe that for a variety of reasons it is going to be a long time before the world returns to the sort of growth which was regarded as automatic in the 1950s," said the Chancellor.

"Therefore it is very important for us to be doing other things, to address ourselves to the problem of unemployment during the years ahead."

It was of great importance that the world leaders should address themselves to strategies for dealing with unemployment such as job-splitting, work schemes for the community and different attitudes towards leisure. But any strategy must be based on financial discipline and control over Government borrowing.

● The institute of Directors yesterday launched its own manifesto calling for policies to control inflation, break up state monopolies, reduce taxes, reform unions, extend council house sales and reform the EEC from within.

He explained that as an addendum to the estimate given by Mr Brynmor John, the leading front-bench spokesman on social security, that Labour's proposals for increasing pensions and social security bene-

fits will cost between £2.5bn and £3bn in the first year.

When asked what the increase in national insurance contributions means that higher paid workers and their employers will pay an extra £1,000 into the insurance fund.

That was disclosed yesterday at the party's London press conference by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, a party spokesman on social security. Since Labour regards national insurance contributions as a form of taxation, the move would seem to contradict the manifesto statement that increased public spending will not be financed through heavier taxation on the individual.

Mr Rooker said: "Anyone earning £230 a week or more does not pay a proper and fair share in national insurance contributions, because of the operation of what is known as the pre-earnings limit. That will be removed, and it will bring in from employers and employees, close on £1bn a year to the national insurance fund."

He explained that as an addendum to the estimate given by Mr Brynmor John, the leading front-bench spokesman on social security, that Labour's proposals for increasing pensions and social security bene-

fits will cost between £2.5bn and £3bn in the first year.

He repeated the manifesto commitments on the pensions increase to be made in November if Labour is returned, and gave an assurance about doubling the Christmas bonus.

New curbs on authorities

It was to accompany this memorandum that the Think Tank produced its highly controversial ideas on how public spending, especially on health and social security, might be cut. After an acrimonious discussion, the Cabinet formally decided not to consider the Think Tank paper. But what of the Treasury projections?

No, you lot", she said indicating the hand of television crews, photographers and reporters battling for the privilege of seeing the Prime Minister eat her lunch.

Thatcher Tours had arrived at Mr Harry Ramsden's restaurant at Guiseley, near Leeds Yorkshire's "biggest chip 'ol i' Yorkshire".

Although news of Mrs Thatcher's visit had leaked in the local papers, only a modest crowd turned up to watch this gastronomic event. There were more for Russell "Harty", someone said.

Mrs Thatcher had her small plate and chips, bread and butter and a cup of tea (£2.45) while her husband chose haddock and chips, bread and butter and tea (£2.25). They left without paying and as the entourage swept out, one of the regulars was overheard saying, "Thank God for that".

Minister avoids ex-NF Tory

A second Cabinet minister yesterday avoided Mr Tom Finnegans, a Tory candidate and former National Front organiser, on a visit to the North-east.

Conservative officials wrote the schedule of Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who, like Sir Keith Joseph, who avoided Mr Finnegans on Wednesday, is also

Ministerial unease developments are due to say this is not to argue for any particular level of public spending for the rest of the 1980s. But it is reasonable that the electorate should be informed before casting their votes on June 9 of the decisions that the Government already knows will probably face it in the course of the next Parliament. Genuinely unforeseen developments are one thing. But a second Thatcher administration would not be able to command public support if it failed to take the country into its confidence in the course of this campaign about harsh choices which it knew it would probably soon have to make for succeeding years on the basis of projections that were already available.

Much has rightly been made of the extraordinary failure to make clear what would be the defence policy of a Labour government. But the Conservatives have in the past accorded such a central place in their economic policy to the cutting of public expenditure that they have an obligation to share their thinking with the electorate on this issue. It is an obligation that they have not yet met.

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

The more the Conservatives seem to be cruising comfortably to victory, the more necessary it becomes to scrutinize their prospects with some care. If Mrs Margaret Thatcher sweeps to triumph on June 9, it will then be assumed that the country has endorsed whatever she may have in mind. So we had better find out as much as we can of her intentions while there is still time.

On one issue of critical importance the party has been less than frank. The need to reduce public expenditure has been one of the favourite themes of Mrs Thatcher and her Treasury ministers over the past four years. Yet the Conservative manifesto has curiously little to say on the subject: "We shall maintain firm control of public spending and borrowing". The word "mainain" is interesting in this context. It implies satisfaction with the degree of control already achieved.

So did Mrs Thatcher when she was questioned at the morning news conference earlier this week. "All of our public expenditure proposals for the coming three years have already been published", she declared. "..... and the whole of this manifesto is contained in those public expenditure forecasts". But would there be no restrictions on public expenditure beyond that? "Well, you revise your public expenditure each year because new demands come up."

Absolutely true. But it is hard to believe that this statement was the whole truth. It implied that further restrictions upon public spending would be considered only in response to unforeseen developments. Yet it was only last September that a Treasury memorandum warned the Cabinet of the danger that the basic rate of income tax might have to be raised to 45p in due course if present spending policies remained unaltered.

Campaign speeches

BROADCASTING

Healey's Polaris hope

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said on disarmament: "Unilateral and multilateral action must go hand in hand because neither can succeed without the other. As far as the existing Polaris force is concerned, we want to put it into the arms negotiations and hope to phase it out when we are power next year, in the context of an agreement in which the Russians also reduce their weapons."

We do not think there is

very much chance of President

Reagan and Mr Andropov

reaching agreement if they are

alone in the chamber. We think

we must be there too and if we

are to be there we have to put

something into the pot and we

want to put our existing nuclear

force into the pot."

I do not think you can have

a defence in the long run unless

you have an agreement with

your enemy to limit arms. I also

believe that, as long as a

potential enemy has an enor-

mous stockpile of nuclear

weapons, it is necessary for his

opponents to have a similar

stockpile. But I believe that we

must depend on Nato for our

security." (BBC, Election Call).

Mr John Silkin, Labour's chief

spokesman on defence and

disarmament, said: "During the

lifetime of the next Parliament,

unless there is a proper

negotiation, a Labour govern-

ment will keep Polaris after

that it will not. So we will have

Jenkins sees swing to SDP

By Barrie Clement

A non-nuclear defence policy at the end of the lifetime of the next Labour government.

The best possible defence for this country is not a nuclear defence, the best possible is to have a proper conventional defence policy." (TV-am, Good Morning Britain)

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said: "It is very easy nowadays to talk in terms of the microchip and the computer and the new technologies and the computer-controlled machinery and so on, and forget that really, what he is all about, and particularly what politics is about, is people. Unless we carry people with us, we cannot make the changes and bring about the transition from the old industry to the new." (BBC Radio 4, The World At One, 6pm)

Mr William Rodgers, for the SDP-Liberal Alliance, on nationalised industries: "It is silly when they become efficient to sell them off. At that point, surely they should earn a return for all the money which taxpayers have put into them. More nationalisation will not mean more jobs, that is absolutely plain. We do not want more nationalisation.

What we do want to do is make the existing nationalised industries more efficient without selling them off when they are in a position to help the taxpayer." (BBC, Election Call).

Mr John Silkin, Labour's chief spokesman on defence and disarmament, said: "During the lifetime of the next Parliament, unless there is a proper negotiation, a Labour government will keep Polaris after that it will not. So we will have

more nationalisation, more efficiency, more efficiency without selling them off when they are in a position to help the taxpayer." (BBC, Election Call).

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Mr John Silkin

The Williamsburg summit

France to avoid clash with US

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France will not seek a confrontation with the United States at the Williamsburg summit, despite deep differences on monetary matters, but will go in a spirit of pragmatism and prudence, without illusions as to what the meeting is likely to achieve. M Michel Vauzelle, the Elysee Palace spokesman, indicated at a press briefing.

He vehemently denied rumours suggesting that France might withdraw its support for the deployment of American missiles in Europe if it failed to obtain satisfaction from the Americans on stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

France had never attempted to establish "the beginnings of any form of blackmail between our concerns in relation to defence and security and our concerns regarding economic development".

However, that did not prevent France from repeating that "it seems paradoxical to ask a country to be a fir ally on the military front and not to take

any steps to stabilize the economy".

The reference to Bretton Woods did not mean France wanted a return to the old system of fixed parities, the source said. That would probably be impossible anyway. The President had referred to Bretton Woods because it had some meaning for the public.

France is expecting disarmament and the balance of forces to constitute, with economic issues, the two big topics for discussion at the summit, which starts tomorrow. President Mitterrand is due to have bilateral talks with President Reagan just before the opening dinner.

Mitterrand's call for a new Bretton Woods monetary conference will be certain to feature prominently in their talks. Despite initial disparaging remarks by the Americans, France feels the latest comments by Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, have been "very encouraging".

France is aware that there is no question of such a conference taking place immediately and that, in the words of one government source, the preparatory work "may take a very long time".

The agreement to hold such a meeting is considered to have

been of mutual benefit for both men: it boosted M Giscard d'Estaing's image as a statesman above party politics and it enabled M Mitterrand to improve his image as a president of all French people, rather than just of the Socialists.

● BRUSSELS: The "fragile" recovery in the industrialized world must be strengthened by three key factors, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, said yesterday before leaving for Williamsburg. Ian Murray writes.

The factors were: a reduction in American interest rates; creation of monetary stability; and a method of easing the debt of the Third World. These were the points, he said, he would be emphasizing at the summit.

He was particularly concerned that high interest rates were especially crippling to Third World countries with heavy debts to service.

Low-key US line, page 21

\$454m released for Pershings

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Within hours of his MX missile victory, President Reagan has scored another significant win in the field of defence with the approval by the House of Representatives of \$454m (£287m) for the purchase of 91 Pershing 2 missiles.

Congress had been blocking the funds since last year because of problems during the testing of the missile. However, in recent weeks Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, had lobbied hard in favour of this new intermediate-range missile, pointing out that recent tests had been completely successful.

The Administration was concerned that a continued refusal by Congress to approve the funds would have delayed plans to begin deploying the Pershing 2s in West Germany at the end of this year.

Altogether 108 Pershing 2s are scheduled to be based in West Germany as part of Nato's plans to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles in Western Europe in response to the build-up of triple-warhead SS20 missiles by the Soviet Union. The Pershings are particularly feared by the Soviet Union as they have the ability to reach

their targets in only eight minutes.

Meanwhile President Reagan, wailing his decisive MX victory in Congress, has again called on the Soviet Union to negotiate nuclear arms reductions with the United States.

Speaking after the Senate had voted by 59-39 to release \$625m for research and testing of the 10-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile, the President declared that the MX would not disrupt US-Soviet arms negotiations but would instead

"carry us forward on the road to genuine arms reduction."

Polish girls back in the beautiful body business

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The girls came in waves, as determined as Napoleonic infantry, tall and short, spotty and freckled, brazen and demure, all fighting for a chance to become the first Warsaw Pact candidate in 25 years to the Miss World contest in London. Nostrils flared, fingernails flashed and mascaraed eyes sparkled with the special competitive venom of such occasions.

Outside Warsaw's Bufo Theatre, life came to a standstill. Office workers perched dangerously on window-sills, cars containing women were immediately surrounded by Western and Polish cameramen and hundreds gathered near the stage door. "How are we going to overcome the crisis if nobody does any work?" muttered one of the theatre's cleaning women, in the spirit of *Trybuna Lata*, the Party newspaper.

Inside the theatre, the girls were hard at work. In groups of five, and wearing miniskirts, they appeared on the stage and introduced themselves to the jury, headed by Warsaw's entertainment chief, Mr Wlodek Bielicki. There were almost a hundred girls taking part, most of whom were wedded out before the end of the day during a second bathing-costume round.

The winner becomes Miss Warsaw Region and has to take on competitors from another 10 regions in Poland to decide on whom should be sent to London as "Miss Polonia" in the autumn. "What happens if you become Miss World?" I asked one young hopeful.

"There are no more dreams for the Poles," she replied, scuttling into the theatre. Most of the girls said that the event would not be passed over in silence."

Walesa appeals for calm to protect papal visit

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, who is due to be interrogated by the Polish authorities again today, has appealed for calm and restraint among Solidarity supporters so as not to jeopardize the Pope's visit to Poland next month.

The former Solidarity union leader gave his appeal to the Polish news agency PAP but as it was not published it was then distributed among Western reporters in Warsaw.

Mr Walesa said that there were still forces in Poland which wanted to prevent the papal visit. He urged workers, intellectuals, farmers, Solidarity activists to be patient and "preserve common sense, re-

but seemed serious and anxious as if about to sit an examination, with insufficient revision.

Those who failed the first heat looked genuinely depressed: one, rejected because she was a professional striptease dancer, left in tears.

The competition is being organized by the state entertainment agency, Estrada, which comes under the control of the Ministry of Culture, run by a hardliner, Mr Kazimierz Zygalski.

The last Miss Polonia, according to the organizers, was in 1958. The Polish leadership subsequently decided that the contest demeaned socialism and the flowering of socialist maidenhood. According to a photographer who remembers those times, one of the beauty queens also defected to the West and this too may have weighed in the decision.

But it is the cynics in the official press who have the last word. A writer in the *Polska* weekly handed out the appropriate bromides: "No, no, ladies and gentlemen. We won't make it with Miss Polonia - it would be much wiser to choose a Miss Crisis. The winner of the contest does not have to be beautiful at all - on the contrary, the uglier the better: let her breast resemble Poland's inflationary overhang, let her eyes squint in the direction of the creditors ... let her legs be as bandy as the diagrams of our never-filled economic plans."

"Instead of a commonplace festival with Miss Polonia (what would she win anyway - a bottle of shampoo? A bar of chocolate? A free subway ticket), let us choose Miss Crisis and we may be sure that the event would not be passed over in silence."

Shultz plea for freer world trade

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

We can make life uncomfortable for the French. If they're determined to test these things then let them test the damned things in the Atlantic, Mediterranean or mainland France. Let them keep out of our backyard", he said.

The Foreign Minister remarked that the explosion of the device had put Franco-Australian relations "under very serious strain indeed".

He went on to claim that he was misled by the French Government over the future of the tests during his recent talks in Paris.

In other developments, Mr Hayden said that the issue of French tests would be raised at the next meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Canberra in August.

He also said that Australia would take up the issue of declaring the South-West Pacific a nuclear-free zone where the testing, storage or disposal of nuclear devices or waste would be banned while allowing the transit of nuclear-powered vessels carrying nuclear armaments.

Mr Hayden said that at his meeting with M Cheysson the French Foreign Minister, he had been assured that the French tests at Mururoa would be confined to the nuclear trigger devices used to detonate the primary explosion of a nuclear weapon. The French test of 70 kilo ton was not a trigger device, he said.

The main theme of his speech was: "The United States and the developing world: Our joint stake in the world economy". Coming out strongly against trade protectionism, he said: "The recovery which is at hand in major industrial countries can lead the way to global recovery through a revival of world trade".

But it is the cynics in the official press who have the last word. A writer in the *Polska* weekly handed out the appropriate bromides: "No, no, ladies and gentlemen. We won't make it with Miss Polonia - it would be much wiser to choose a Miss Crisis. The winner of the contest does not have to be beautiful at all - on the contrary, the uglier the better: let her breast resemble Poland's inflationary overhang, let her eyes squint in the direction of the creditors ... let her legs be as bandy as the diagrams of our never-filled economic plans."

"Instead of a commonplace festival with Miss Polonia (what would she win anyway - a bottle of shampoo? A bar of chocolate? A free subway ticket), let us choose Miss Crisis and we may be sure that the event would not be passed over in silence."

Hopes fade for Nile victims

The twisted metal skeleton of the Iranian ferry which was burnt out on Lake Nasser on the Upper Nile on Wednesday, and one of the barges it was towing.

Hopes of finding the 183 people still missing 36 hours after the fire were fading rapidly as the death toll rose to 119, Robert Holloway writes. Officials directing rescue operations from Aswan reported by telephone to Cairo that 72 bodies had been recovered from the lake in the morning,

adding to the 47 found on Wednesday. Most of the dead had been badly burned.

So far 325 survivors have been rescued and military spotter aircraft and helicopters were scouring the shores of the lake in search of others who might have been swept away by currents.

Anyone who made it to the shore could not survive for long. The area is arid and uninhabited where daytime shade temperatures at this time of year exceed 100°F.

Firing squad volunteer

Berlin (Reuters) - Heinz Barth, a former SS officer, on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity, yesterday admitted volunteering for a firing squad which killed four civilians in Czechoslovakia in 1942.

Heinz Barth, who is 62, said he volunteered because he feared his career as a police reservist would be jeopardized.

He is charged with involvement in 92 killings in

Czechoslovakia and in the massacre of 642 villagers at Ondrašovice in France in 1944.

The four killings at Klatovy in Bohemia were the first to come up during testimony by an expert witness from the Czechoslovakian government committee on war criminals.

Barth and Moteska were tried for war crimes and Moteska was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

The prosecution in the trial of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers yesterday introduced as evidence signed statements in which they admitted assisting in the Thohophilis Air Force base sabotage operation.

The officers' statements said they had become involved after threats that their families would be harmed if they refused.

At the start of the trial on Monday counsel for the defence served notice that the statements would be strongly challenged on the ground that they had been extracted after threats.

Air Vice-Marshal Philip Pike, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Peter Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville West have all denied

Iran rejects Iraqi peace offer

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) - Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's Foreign Minister, yesterday spurned an Iraqi proposal to sign a "special peace agreement" under UN auspices, calling the plan a direct admission by Baghdad that it had struck civilian targets.

Iraq reported that Iraqi aircraft raided Ranch, a town in the north-west on Wednesday, killing eight people and injuring 73, and had also launched a new strike against Iranian oil installations in the Gulf.

● OSLO: Mr Nic Fougner, Norway's Ambassador in Tehran, was fired at by unknown men just after leaving a road block last Friday night. The Foreign Ministry said here yesterday.

19 join Kim on hunger strike

Seoul (Reuters) - Nineteen opposition politicians joined former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam in a hunger strike to press for the return of democracy in South Korea.

Police took Mr Kim, aged 55, to a Seoul hospital by force on Wednesday seven days after he started a hunger strike. His aides said he was refusing food or medical treatment. Mr Kim, banished from national politics since May 1980, was placed under house arrest in June.

Spies jailed

Munich (AP) - Sentencing a West German Army sergeant and his wife to prison for selling decoding keys to Soviet agents in East Germany, the judge said they had enabled communists to eavesdrop on military communications throughout southern West Germany. Horst Maemcke, aged 41, was jailed for six and a half years and his wife Renate, aged 45, for two years.

Three expelled

Moscow (Reuters) - Iran's ambassador to Moscow confirmed that the Soviet Union had expelled three Iranian diplomats, apparently in retaliation for Iran's expulsion of 18 Soviet Embassy workers earlier this month for their links with the banned Tudeh (communist) party.

Greeks angry

Athens (Reuters) - Greece protested to the US over violations of its airspace by five American aircraft on Wednesday during a Nato exercise, saying this would not help to solve their problems. Talks on the future of US military bases resumed here last Monday.

Long wait

Chur (AP) - Forty-seven Swiss climbers stranded in huts throughout the mountains of the Graubunden canton since last weekend's Whitsunday weather onslaught must wait until this weekend before helicopter rescue attempts start because of continued snow and rain.

Coffee scandal

Rome - All members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the highest disciplinary body in the Italian legal world, have been summoned to answer charges of misuse of public funds. The charges concern modest sums spent on two cups of coffee a day for the change from Dr Kohl.

Herr Straus' fortnight speech was a high point in an otherwise dull conference. He praised the federal system in Germany which, he said, gave considerable independence to the provincial governments. He also expressed agreement with most government policy.

He did not comment on the brief but important remarks Dr Kohl made yesterday about German rejection of higher EEC spending. These are of considerable importance to the EEC and especially to Britain.

Geneva

Farm deadlock

Brussels - Two days of talks by EEC agriculture ministers aimed at trying to find a way of reorganizing the structures for Mediterranean-type agricultural produce came to almost nothing here. The ministers have been struggling with the problem for 18 months.

Magazine held

Nairobi (AP) - Copies of the US magazine *Newsweek*, held by the authorities at the airport since Wednesday, were released after 24 hours. It carries an article on Kenyan politics describing a "farcical witch hunt" by President Daniel Moi.

Hashish haul

Antwerp (AP) - Police and customs men seized 14,500lb of hashish hidden in two containers in the port of Antwerp, and arrested three people. It was the largest drug seizure in Belgium with a street value of £13m.

Genoa

beaten given a list of officers' names who would assist in running down security at Thorhill. After a meeting last June with a "Mr Swynepool" who had identified himself by a pre-arranged codeword, he learnt that Thorhill would be hit after the arrival of four new Hawk fighter-trainer aircraft from Britain.

The chief of staff's statement said that he had mixed feelings after the operation. "Because I knew the loss of the aircraft was a loss to the country but at least the lives of the various families should be safe".

In his statement Air Lieutenant Wier said he had been involved with Air Lieutenant Lloyd in getting three men he believed were former Rhodesians into the base.

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American deputy military chief assassinated by gunmen in El Salvador

San Salvador (NYT, AP) - The deputy commander of the US military group in El Salvador has been shot and killed here.

Commander Albert Schaufelberger, of the US Navy, was shot four times in the head as he stood outside the University of Central America on Wednesday, according to Colonel John Cash, the Defence Attaché. "All I know is that his body is in the hospital and that he was shot in the head," Colonel Cash said.

Mr Donald Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer of the US Embassy, said Commander Schaufelberger was shot when he went to the university to pick up a friend. He drove up and blew his horn and another car drove up alongside and fired four shots.

In addition to his duties as deputy commander, Commander Schaufelberger was the head of the naval section of the military group and head of security.

Mr Hamilton said Commander Schaufelberger was 32 or 33 years old, from San Diego and a graduate of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis. At the time of the shooting he was not protected by a bodyguard and was dressed in civilian clothes. He had received no death threats and it was not clear who

was in the car that drove up beside his car.

Commander Schaufelberger, who had been in El Salvador since August, was assigned to advise the Salvadorean naval commander and spent his time either in La Union or at the embassy.

President Alvaro Magana has promised a full investigation, Mr Hamilton said.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser, had informed President Reagan of Commander Schaufelberger's death. "We deeply regret this matter, and it is under investigation," the White House Press Office

said.

Elsewhere in El Salvador, a large rebel force dynamited a key bridge on the Pan-American highway, killed 44 soldiers guarding it and blacked out the eastern part of the country by blowing up power lines, a military commander said.

Colonel Dionisio Hernandez said on Wednesday that 2,000 left-wing guerrillas overran the post guarding the Quebrada Seca bridge 47 miles east of the capital, cutting off 40 per cent of the country. The highway is the main route through El Salvador. They dynamited power pylons

nearby after they seized the bridge, blocking out the area to the east. The sabotage left 1.6 million people without electricity.

MANAGUA: The Nicaraguan Government said two West German journalists and a doctor were missing after rebels attacked and sank the boat they were travelling in along a river on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, AP reports.

The Foreign Ministry identified the journalists as Walter Shultz and Valentin Schwarze and the doctor as Mariana Siss.

A Ministry communiqué said rebels attacked the boat on Wednesday morning with mortars, grenades and rifle fire as it travelled the San Juan river at a point 135 miles south of Managua.

TEGUCIGALPA: About 5,000 government troops have launched a general offensive in Nicaragua's northern Nueva Segovia province to try to oust rebel forces from entrenched positions, insurgent leaders said yesterday, Reuter reports.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) said in a communiqué issued here that the offensive began last Saturday in seven different areas in Nueva Segovia and heavy fighting was still going on.

Soviet dissidents 'near the end'

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Dissidents said yesterday that the departure of Mr Georgy Vladimov, the writer, for West Germany signalled the beginning of the end for the dissident movement in Russia.

Mr Vladimov, aged 53, was the last important dissident author not to have been expelled, imprisoned, exiled or silenced through KGB pressure. In January this year he wrote to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, saying that he could no longer tolerate harassment by the KGB and asking to be allowed to emigrate. Mr Vladimov's case was taken up by Western leaders, and earlier this month he was granted an exit visa.

Mr Vladimov was seen off at Moscow airport by friends and well-wishers, including Mr Roy Medvedev, the dissident Marxist historian. Mr Vladimov is to teach Russian literature at Cologne university, and has also been invited to visit

Cuba asked to take back refugees

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The Reagan Administration has formally asked Cuba to take back hundreds of the 125,000 Cubans who flooded into the United States during the boatlift from Port Mariel in 1980.

Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, made the request to Señor Ramon Sanchez-Paredes, head of Cuba's interests section here on Tuesday, the State Department announced.

It said a few thousand of the Mariel refugees were detained by the authorities because of serious criminal conduct in Cuba and many had remained in detention in the United States. Others had been convicted of crimes in the US and were serving prison sentences. Some were ineligible to remain for "other substantive reasons."

One American official said that in the US construction workers were also hesitant to be around when structures were being checked with X-rays.

Work began on the complex in 1979 and it was due to be finished by the end of this year. After a series of hold-ups, blamed by supervisors on difficulties with Soviet staff, it is now scheduled for completion in 1985.



The spokesman said that he could not elaborate because

Russians strike at US Embassy

The building site of the new US Embassy in Moscow (right) where more than 300 Soviet workers have downed tools and walked out. An embassy spokesman said yesterday that the workers, helping to build a new eight-storey complex behind the present cramped embassy building, had left the site on Monday in a "dispute over terms of contract", Reuter and AP report.

According to US supervisors at the site, the workers protested that X-ray equipment used to examine girders for structural faults was a health hazard.

General strike in Italy as poll campaign opens

From Peter Nichols, Rome

With the Italian election campaign barely a day old, the politicians must take second place to the general strike involving more than 14 million workers.

The protest against the failure to reach agreement on new collective contracts for engineering workers and others is the biggest for years and without precedent on such a scale during a general election. All industry is due to close for four hours and other sections of the economy for two, including trains and aircraft. Schools will open an hour late and cinemas will cancel the first performance.

Union leaders will address workers' meetings throughout the country. In Rome the rally will take place close to the headquarters of the Confederation of Industry, an indication that labour relations are bad at a time when the confederation itself has been unusually vigorous.

Medina burial for Idris

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

The body of the former King Idris of Libya, who died in Cairo in exile on Wednesday at the age of 93, was flown to Saudi Arabia yesterday for burial in the holy city of Medina.

King Idris, a leading opponent of Italian colonialism, ruled Libya from December 1951, until he was deposed in September, 1969, by a group of army officers led by Colonel

Peace camp women plan second visit to Moscow

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The three Greenham Common women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group despite the rumpus caused by their insistence on helping unofficial Soviet peace activists.

Ms Ann Pettitt and Mrs Karen Cutler, both from Dyfed in Wales, were the organizers of the women's march from Cardiff which set up the Greenham Common peace camp in 1981. They are accompanied by Miss Jean McCollister, an American student from Somerville College, Oxford.

An unprecedented row broke out during the group's final meeting with the official Soviet peace committee when the Greenham Common delegation brought with them Mrs Olga Medvedkov, wife of Mr Yuri Medvedkov, one of the leaders of the banned group for the establishment of trust between the Soviet Union and the US. Mr Oleg Khakharin, vice-chairman of the committee, reacted angrily,

describing the women's actions as provocation and an unfriendly act.

As Mrs Medvedkov tried to speak there was consternation among Soviet officials. "Is this how you behave in your own country?" Mr Khakharin demanded.

Ms Pettitt said the group had been encouraged by the response of ordinary Russians in Leningrad and Moscow. "All of them said they wanted to build up trust between East and West through contacts - which ironically is what the unofficial activists also want."

Later in Red Square the group approached Russian women and asked them to sign a home-made poster with the slogan "women for life on Earth" and "Natasha's toast". A plea for peaceful contacts between peoples written by a



Sign of the times: A Russian woman adds her name to a peace poster presented by Greenham Common protesters in front of the Kremlin.

Russian friend. A policeman tried to stop them but retreated when it became clear they were foreigners.

Soviet officials had amicably discussed the prospects for a full scale Greenham Common visit in September.

The Greenham Common group, who clearly found the young and informal unofficial activists more congenial than officials, said they had nonetheless made a useful beginning on a vital dialogue. It was regrettable that some independent peace activists now faced possible arrest or job dismissal.

At one encounter with independent activists in one of Moscow's less salubrious working class districts, the Greenham group passed round

photographs of the peace camp, and explained that the Greenham Common movement had arisen spontaneously.

"We are just ordinary women, no one told us what to do", Mrs Cutler said. The Russian activists nodded wistfully at the thought that somewhere peace marches were not stage-managed.

The women's group said their activities, including an unofficial peace picnic on International Women's Day for Disarmament last Tuesday, had been carefully monitored by the KGB.

The three campaigners arrive back in Britain today

Centre-right takes power in Iceland

Reykjavik (Reuters) - A centre-right coalition Government is taking over in Iceland after late-night bargaining on Wednesday ended a month-long political stalemate.

Just before agreement on the two-party coalition was announced, the pound leaped out of a likely 18 per cent devaluation.

The new Prime Minister will be Mr Steingrimur Hermannsson, who is 54. His centrist Progressive Party will link up with the right-wing Independence Party. The country has been under caretaker rule since the election on April 23.

When the two-party agreement was reached during the night, President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir called Mr Hermannsson to her residence at midnight and charged him with forming a government.

The two coalition parties hold a secure majority of 37 of the 60 seats in the Althing Parliament.

But, as neither the Social Democrats nor the Communists support it, political sources feared that the trade unions might put up a stiff opposition to the planned economic measures.

Civil Guard mutiny in Peru ends

Lima (Reuters) - Peruvian paramilitary guards ended a 30-hour rebellion over pay yesterday and accepted a government wage offer, a spokesman for the mutineers said.

The government had decreed a three-day state of emergency on Wednesday after 1,000 heavily armed Civil Guards seized their barracks, a few blocks from the palace of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Army tank patrols were out in Lima and the neighbouring port of Callao during the night and civil liberties were suspended under the state of emergency.

Mongolia ousts Chinese

Peking (Reuters) - Thousands of Chinese are being expelled from Mongolia after being given an ultimatum to move into remote areas of the Gobi Desert or leave the country, Western travellers said yesterday.

The travellers, who arrived in Peking recently after taking the Trans-Siberian express train from Moscow through Mongolia, said more than 100 Chinese boarded the train in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator. They quoted the Chinese as saying 8,000 people were

affected by the ultimatum delivered in March and they would all have left by August.

Relations between China and Mongolia have been tense since the Sino-Soviet split more than 20 years ago. Mongolia is closely allied with the Soviet Union which has thousands of troops and advisers there.

Some diplomats suggested that Mongolia, for centuries a buffer state between Russia and China, might feel threatened by the slight thaw in Sino-Soviet relations

González to decide on warplanes

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

Spain's long-drawn-out decision on choosing a new advanced combat aircraft built by the United States or by its European rivals has now been left personally to Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister.

He will pronounce on the so-called "contract of the century" before next Tuesday, a government spokesman indicated on Wednesday night.

McDonnell Douglas, the American manufacturer of the

Spain's new abortion law to be challenged

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The Spanish Parliament have approved a Bill put forward by the Socialist Government which makes abortion no longer a crime in certain circumstances. But the Opposition announced after the vote on Wednesday night that it would appeal to the Constitutional Court immediately the measure becomes law in about two months.

More than 150 women have challenged the courts in the Basque region to put them on trial after publicly admitting they had had abortions. The Bilbao public prosecutor yesterday recommended that their challenge be taken up.

The women all belong to Basque feminist groups and some of their husbands have demanded that they should be charged too for helping to procure the clandestine operations.

The Bill, which now goes to committee for detailed approval before passing to the Senate, where the Socialists also have a majority, allows abortion in three cases. When the mother's life or health is considered by doctors to be in grave danger; when the pregnancy is the result of rape; provided the operation is performed in the first 12 weeks; and when two doctors judge it is probable the child would be born with grave physical or mental defects, provided abortion takes place within 12 weeks.

The Bill was opposed by 184 votes to 109. No woman MP spoke during the debate.

Answering feminist groups' criticism that the Bill will only free women from the threat of jail sentences in 10 per cent of abortions, and ignores economic measures on women to have abortions, the Socialists spokesman told Parliament that the duty of the Government was to legislate for the whole country, not vanguard groups.

ANKARA: Turkey, whose population is approaching 50 million, legalized abortion yesterday in an unusual step for an Islamic country, Rast Gurdie writes.

The law, ratified by the ruling National Security Council, allows abortions until the tenth week of pregnancy. After the tenth week abortion remains illegal unless essential for medical reasons, with jail terms of up to 20 years for offenders. Sterilization of both men and women is also to be permitted as a means of birth control.

The Turkish Government hopes that the measure, aided by cheap operations at state hospitals, will help to reduce the rate of population increase, currently running at 2.5 per cent. It also wants to reduce radically the number of deaths caused by illegal abortions performed by untrained abortionists under shocking conditions, which reach several thousand every year.

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If you're a wine buff who's been buffeted by rising prices you'll welcome our Vintage Selection.

You'll find the quality familiar and the prices, quite often, nostalgic.

All twenty-nine wines have been tasted and tested by our wine buyers, who have been working, if you can call it work, on this selection for 12 months. (Over 600 wines were considered before the final selection was made.)

All of the wines are ready to drink now though some are suitable for laying down.

Many of them come with established reputations like the Puligny Montrachet or Château Grand Puy Ducasse.

Some are more unusual, like the delicious dessert wine Moulin Touchais from the Loire – or our dry red wine from Portugal called Quinta Da Bacalhôa.

Many are virtually exclusive to Sainsbury's and all bear our Vintage Seal on the label.

You'll find the complete list in 20 of our largest stores and a further 130 stores will carry a good selection.

We hope you'll enjoy reading about the wines below and that you'll be tempted to turn a wine list into something even more satisfying.

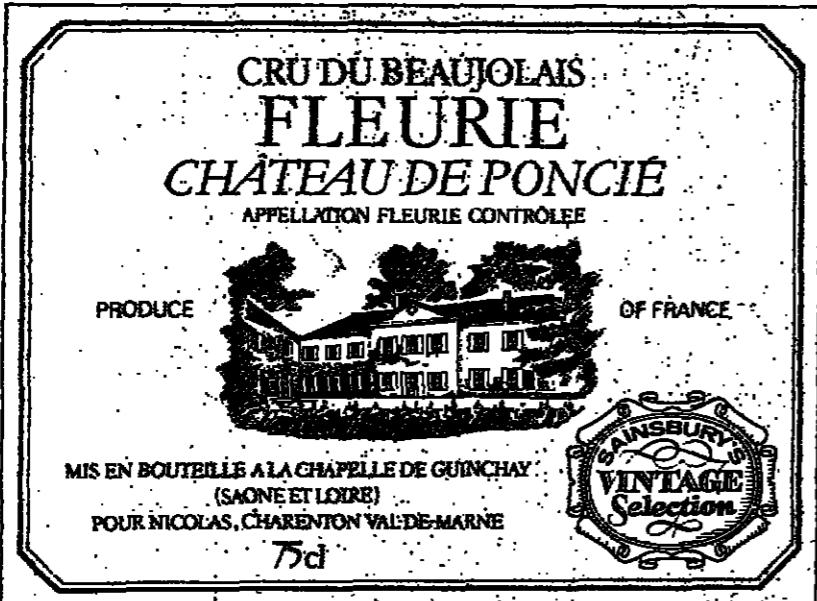
A shopping list:

1. Château Grand Puy Ducasse 1979 Pauillac

A classic Claret from one of the most important communes in the Médoc. Full bodied with good fruit and tannin this wine will develop over the next three or four years into a fine wine of distinction. £7.45.

2. Château Jean-Paul 1979 Grand Cru St. Emilion

Like all St. Emilions this wine will drink younger than the great growth clarets and is already soft and fruity. The 1979 is delightfully drinkable and offers, along with elegant medium weight, a bouquet with a hint of violets. £5.45.



3. Château de Poncier 1981 Fleurie

The true charm and distinction of one of the most delicate of the Beaujolais. Granite soil and the Gamay grape have combined in one of the more southerly Beaujolais villages to produce a wine which is soft, fruity and delicately perfumed. Superb with cold meats or cheese – but many would say with anything. £4.35.

4. Château Tourteau Chollet 1980 Graves

Graves, a huge area of wine production to the south of Bordeaux is famed for its rich, slightly spicy red wines. Small proprietors abound in the area producing wines which are firm when young and pay for keeping. Here is a pleasant fruity example of medium weight which will go happily with most meats or cheese. £3.60.

5. Château du Bousquet 1981 Côtes de Bourg

Less well known than the Médocs which lie opposite, the wines of the Côtes de Bourg offer excellent value for money. The best of the slopes, near the river, include the vines from which this splendid example is formed. Although it will keep, it can be enjoyed now without hesitation. £3.20.

6. Gevrey Chambertin 1978

Amongst the richest and most enduring of all the great Burgundies, this full-bodied and powerful wine, from the celebrated village on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits, will be enjoyed with the richer meats – a pheasant would be ideal. £3.95.

7. St. Amour 1980

Produced on the granite soil of the most northerly of the nine nominated 'cru' villages which produce the best of the Beaujolais. St. Amour is fruity and fresh. £3.75.

8. Domaine de Palestor 1979 – Châteauneuf du Pape

Châteauneuf du Pape is recognised the world over as the finest of the southern Rhônes. Dark, strong and long-lived. This is a fine example from the rocky vineyard of one of the leading growers and two or three years more bottle age will improve it. £5.25. (Coming shortly)

9. Gigondas 1981

Like its more famous neighbour Châteauneuf du Pape, Gigondas is a deep, hearty, robust red wine, taking its character from the Grenache grapes which predominate in the blend. It will hold its own with game, roasts, casseroles and all cheese dishes. £4.35.

10. Château la Bozie – Rhône 1982

This is the product of a vineyard which was totally replanted 20 years ago. (It has grown in reputation as a result.) The presence of Syrah and Grenache in the blend gives the slight peppery sensation on the palate which is so characteristic of a Rhône wine. £2.99.



11. Château Barreyres 1979 Haut-Médoc

The Médoc, on the west bank of the river, is the most important red wine district of Bordeaux. Here, from just north of the Margaux, is an excellent fruity claret of medium weight, which has been made with great care and would even improve with a few years bottle age. £3.55.

12. Domaine du Colombier 1982 Chinon

Though less well-known there are some fine fresh light reds from the gravel soils of the Loire. This one has a distinct fruitiness and pleasant acidity. It is best drunk young and will happily accept a degree of chilling. £3.75.

13. Château de Couigazaud 1980 – Minervois

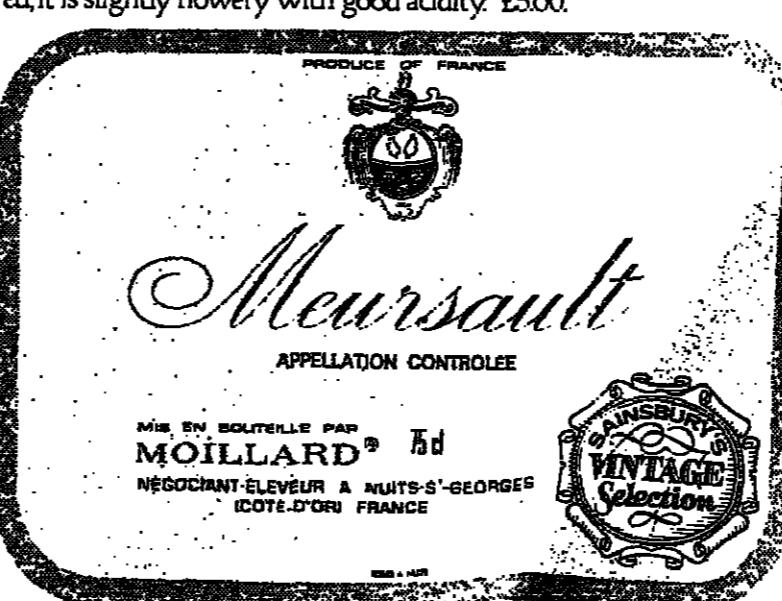
From the hilly country of the Languedoc-Roussillon but with more of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape than is usual. This makes for a distinctive medium-bodied wine of charm – robust enough for most meats and cheeses. £4.99. (Magnum.)

14. Clos de La Mouchère 1980 – Puligny Montrachet

Another great classic dry French white wine. Produced to the north of Meursault and lacking some of its softness it is, perhaps, the ultimate accompaniment to oysters but enhances any fish or white meat. £8.45.

15. Domaine De La Bizolière 1982 Savenières

The white Anjou wines to the western end of the Loire Valley are characteristically dry and full bodied – some say with the crispness of new apples. Here is a fine example, best drunk young and served chilled, it is slightly flowery with good acidity. £3.60.



16. Meursault Moillard 1980

Meursault's Pinot Chardonnay grapes provide some of the world's great white wines. Rich, smooth and dry, but mellow. This is a fine example, soft and full, which will mature and improve for two or three years. £6.95.

17. Sancerre Les Pierres 1982

This was a good year in the Loire where the Sauvignon grapes grown on limestone produce elegant dry white wines. This fresh and fruity wine from Verdigny Commune is best drunk young and slightly chilled. £4.65.

18. Moulin Touchais 1964 – Anjou

The valley of the Loire shelters the Chenin Blanc vines from which are made some exceptional white wines. In the limestone caves at Doué la Fontaine lies a huge selection of some of France's best kept wine secrets. Moulin Touchais is one. The perfect dessert wine with plenty of fruit and a balanced sweetness best revealed when chilled. £5.75.

19. Château Terre du Moulin 1982 Entre-deux-Mers

Between the 'two seas' of the Dordogne and the Garonne lies a vast area of wine production. The whites of this area are allowed the 'appellation'. Here is a crisp, fruity dry white wine from a grower with an established reputation for consistent quality. £2.75.

20. Clos St Georges 1981 Graves Supérieures

Long before Graves was known for the red wines with which it is now most associated, it had a high reputation for sweet white wines. Clos St Georges is found on the borders of Barsac. It has depth, style and length, which come through impressively on the palate. £2.99.

21. Château de Beaulieu 1980 Côteaux Du Layon

Beaulieu is one of only six communes in this sheltered area to the south of the Loire to be granted the 'appellation'. This is an exceptional medium sweet white wine with lots of fruit and an acidity of considerable length which give it great style and depth. At its best lightly chilled with fresh fruit. £2.80.

22. Muscat de Beaumes – De Venise

This is a naturally sweet white wine from the southern end of the Rhône Valley. The sun has ample time to develop the sugar and add a delicate perfume and flavour. A dessert wine of great distinction. £4.25.

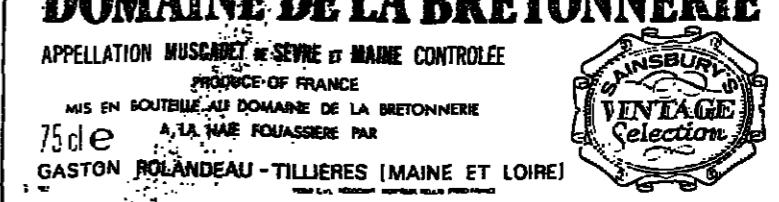
23. Uerziger Würzgarten Auslese 1975 Moselle

The Riesling wines of Würzgarten are sheltered by mountains and this fragrant and spicy sweet wine is produced from selected 'Auslese' grapes. Serve chilled with desserts or as a special aperitif. £5.99.

MUSCADER DE SÈVRE ET MAINE SUR LIE



DOMAINE DE LA BRETONNERIE



24. Domaine De La Bretonnerie 1982, Muscadet De Sèvre et Maine Sur Lie. This Muscadet is named after two of the Loire's great tributaries. It has the added fruit and body which results from the grapes remaining longer on the vines ('sur lie'). Ideal with fish – especially shellfish. A light, dry and refreshing white wine. £2.99.

25. Kiedricher Heiligenstock Kabinett 1982 Rheingau

From the pride of Germany's wineland come some splendid and white wines. This one is no exception. Elegant and well-balanced it is a distinguished accompaniment to most white meat and fish. £4.20.

26. Deidesheimer Hengstzacker Kabinett 1981 Rheingau

Wines from the Palatinate are rich, well flavoured, and lively and Deidesheim is regarded as one of the best villages. This is a light medium dry white wine and versatile enough for fish, poultry or a chilled aperitif. £4.10.

27. Apetloner Gewürztraminer Beerenauslese 1981

Specially selected and overripe grapes from the Gewürztraminer vines at Apetlon in the Burgenland of Austria produce a wine of concentrated sweetness and depth to compare with the best of the Sauternes. Lightly chilled it makes a superb accompaniment to fruit or dessert. £4.95. (Coming shortly.)

28. Amarone Pasqua 1978

This is a Recoto della Valpolicella – not to be confused with the more popular wine of the latter name. Only the grapes from the 'earns' of the vine which have begun to dry in the sun are used. The result is a dry red wine of high quality and full flavour. £3.95. (Coming shortly.)

29. Quinta da Bacalhôa 1981

Portuguese red wines have been a rather well-kept secret for too long. This one produced from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, matured in chestnut casks, is similar to a dry red Bordeaux. Like all Portuguese reds, it will improve with keeping. £3.65.

Good wine costs less at Sainsbury's.

SPECTRUM

Malcolm McLaren was dismissed as a distasteful maverick when he managed the Sex Pistols, but there is more to him than an outrageous gift for publicity

Proud pirate of punk

By Michael Watts

One of the more mischievous sights on *Top of the Pops* this year has been a pale, puckish figure with a Groucho Marx walk and a megaphone, instructing athletic New York gutter-snipes in the art of square dancing. This was a video film of Malcolm McLaren performing his chart hit "Buffalo Gals", a culture clash of disco and hillbilly music that has made him, at 36, a pop star at his first attempt. For until now McLaren has been known as the co-owner of an avant-garde fashion business, and as the "Svengali" (a frequent newspaper description) behind rock figures Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow, Boy George of Culture Club, and most imperishably, the Sex Pistols. Selling fashion through music, and vice-versa, he has become this country's most important broker of young style.

Very few pop group managers are as familiar as their charges. None has been like McLaren, except possibly Andrew Loog Oldham, who in the 1960s shaped the Rolling Stones' profitably anti-social behaviour. A decade later McLaren also pursued notoriety, through the Sex Pistols and punk rock's appeal to malcontent, often unemployed youth, but he has been much more than an audacious publicist: he can claim artistic responsibility for performers he has launched. Now he has tested the hypothesis on himself, compelling the press and record industry, which has often thought him a distasteful maverick to reconsider.

In the past the possibility of a *succès de scandale* has motivated him more than money. He is a sensation-seeker who briefly recruited Great Train Robber Ronnie Biggs to the Sex Pistols. In the week of the Silver Jubilee the Pistols' song "God Save the Queen" almost reached the top of the charts, causing even more comic outrage across the nation than John Osborne's *Declaration* in the 1950s against "royalty, religion, the national swill".

Yet of his own debut LP, released this month, only the title - *Duck Rock*, taken from the Marx Brothers' *Duck Soup* - salutes anarchy. Initially budgeted at £30,000, finally costing more than £100,000, it is an idiosyncratic account of McLaren's musical researches in South Africa, the Appalachian mountains of east Tennessee, and New York's black and Latin communities.

The LP illustrates the main characteristics of McLaren's career in the music and rag trades: an eye for a good idea, his own or someone else's, and brilliant cheek in exploiting it. He enjoyed travelling illegally in Soweto, accommodating black musicians in his Johannesburg hotel and infuriating South Africa's white record executives by paying above-average fees to the blacks. But he has been equally cavalier, and quite unrepentant, in copyrighting black rhythms.

"Did Chuck Berry get copyright from the Beatles?" he demands. (Yes, actually.) "For me, England is the land of piracy," he declares, warming to a favourite theme. "Our reputation is as presenters of other people's cultures. There's nothing original in pop music. Maggie Thatcher talks about selling ideas. You can't sell ideas! Ideas are stolen."

British pop culture does not currently excite him. "Britain is a banana republic in the English



Malcolm McLaren: style broker with "ghetto blaster"

Channel, but without the bananas," he chuckles. "Our affinity is now with Third World countries, the dispossessed, and that's why ethnic culture has become such a new sport with young people in England." This is a reference to the present fashion for African music and also to the products, naturally, of his own World's End clothing company.

World's End, his creation with the 42-year-old designer Vivienne Westwood, incorporates the original shop of that name in Chelsea, another called Nostalgia of Mud in the West End, and a third store opening in Paris this autumn. Westwood, the mother of McLaren's 15-year-old son, is small and intense, sharing his determination to *épater les bourgeois* but lacking his saving sense of the ridiculous.

In 1971 they borrowed £100 from her mother and rented space in a denim boutique, Paradise Garage, at the unfashionable end of King's Road. They have been in the same premises under a variety of names, ever since.

Let It Rock, the first of their own shops, specialized in Teddy Boy drapes, while the subsequent Too Fast To Live, Too Young To Die drew rockers in chains and their girls in leather mini-skirts. That was followed by the rubberwear of Sex, which in 1976, led to the bondage clothes of Seditionaries, whose barricaded shopfront, evoking Belfast, complemented the shackled punk look of straps, safety pins and spiky hair.

Punk originated in kinky sex wear, but was worn as a badge of bad taste by the new, recession-hit Blank Generation, to express rejection of 1960s' peaceful values. The straps were McLaren's invention ("overt sexuality, a real affront"), as was much of punk's agitprop ("No Future", "Cash out of Chaos"), which sprang, ironically, from his student background in the 1960s.

As an art student, active in the "hooligan politics" of London and Paris, he had been particularly influenced by the now obscure Situationists: anarchists and surrealists who asserted that to poke fun at the world is to provoke its collapse. He now encouraged the Sex Pistols to turn style back into revolt to incite their young audience to trample on conventions and make their own, not the record industry's kind of music. The drama of confrontation ended two years later, in 1979, when Rotten sued McLaren, and Sid Vicious overdosed from heroin laughter."

Dial M for Mozart

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

There was a time when we thought that the Did Salieri-killing Mozart industry was limited entirely to Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* and to Bernard Levin's comments thereon. But things have started to spread since then. Pushkin has written a long poem on the subject; Rimsky-Korsakov has written a whole opera about the case; and earlier this month the Brighton Festival staged an entire inquest to try to decide how Mozart met his end.

Before things get entirely out of hand, I think I had better print a complete checklist of current entertainments based on this absorbing murder mystery.

Salieri's Tenth (*The Shulman, National Theatre*): Peter

Ustinov's ingenious tour de force in which Mozart returns to modern Europe to see if history blames Salieri for his death. He bumps into Salieri, reincarnated as an Arts Council official, and decides to kill him. But will he get a grant for the attempt?

Can't Play? Won't Play? (*Riverside Warehouse*): A re-enactment of the mystery, by Italian superstar Dario Fo, who plays all the parts. It's not always easy to tell from the mime and simultaneous translation what exactly is going on, but Fo seems to be pinning the whole thing on the young Beethoven. It is preceded by a short, rather "in" musical joke called "Anarchist Death of an Accidental".

Widow (*Channel 4*): A new thriller series from Euston Films, makers of *Minder* and *Widows*, in which Mrs Mozart takes an oath to track down and kill Salieri, whether he killed

her husband or not. The use of plastic bombs and Ford Cortinas is a little anachronistic but the suspense is undeniable.

Educating Wolfgang (*General Release*): Pleasant comedy with social overtones, in which young Mozart, an illiterate genius, takes lessons from the older Salieri, a literate clod. They both decide simultaneously to kill each other.

The Weird and Wonderful Weltauschauung of Wolfgang M. (Wardle, *Shaftesbury Avenue*): A rollicking extravaganza by J. F. Donlevy in which Mozart and Salieri gang together to bump off Clementi. Unfortunately, they run out of money before they can get to London for the purpose, but there are plenty of laughs and the language is wonderful.

Dirty deal in Dalí

Spain's art world is in a state of shock after the uncovering of frauds involving hundreds of pictures alleged to be by the country's greatest living painter, the aging Salvador Dalí

By Richard Wigg

As the longest queues the Madrid Museum of Contemporary Art has ever seen form for *400 Works by Salvador Dalí 1914-1983*, an official homage to the surrealist painter, a Barcelona investigating magistrate has just freed five Spaniards on £200,000 bail after charging them with belonging to a ring which manufactured and sold fake Dalís in large quantities.

Among them was Señor Pujol, a 49-year-old painter friend of Dalí, now attends almost daily the surrealist master, who has otherwise lived in seclusion at his property, Pubol Castle, since his wife Gala died last June. He told me the whole business was "shameful". Dalí himself, he recalled, had telephoned the editor of a Gerona newspaper last August to swear that the painting *Metaphysic Cauchis* was a fake. It was being shown last summer in Perpignan, across the Pyrenees in France by Captain Peter Moore, an Irishman who had been Dalí's secretary until 1978. Moore had been the founder of a tourist attraction in Cadaques, the "1,001 Dalís" museum.

A leading Madrid art auctioneer says the Pujol affair is having "an unfortunate impact" on the market for Dalí works. "People are worried about what the real situation is, and are therefore leaving him alone," he says. The painter's long creative decline meant that Dalí was now treated "almost like an extinct master", with works from the 1970s onwards commanding less than a tenth of the prices of those from the 1930s and '40s.

Señora Ana Verstain, the organizer of the Madrid exhibition, told me: "All the Dalís on show are genuine, with abundant provenance." Unfortunately, however, the important period of the 1930s is not well represented, thanks to a lack of cooperation by museums in Britain and the United States (the Dutch, on the other hand, have sent three surrealist works of great importance).

How remarkable it would have been if Spaniards, who now have Picasso's *Gernica* home at last to help heal the terrible Civil War wounds, could just for a few weeks also have been able to see Dalí's *Autumn Cannibalism*, 1936, which resides in the Tate Gallery. The point is underlined by a preliminary sketch for *Premonition of Civil War*, 1936, lent by a private collector - presumably because the Philadelphia Museum, which owns this deeply moving painting, would not oblige.

One way and another, and with or without his consent or connivance, Dalí is maintaining in his long decline his reputation as a source of controversy. Meanwhile, a 61-year-old art expert has failed to answer a summons connected with the Pujol case, and is now missing. "I wish," the magistrate Saiz told me, "there existed in Spain the same respect for the courts as in your country."

Dalí: 79 years old and said to be a declining talent but still a source of controversy



CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 69)

ACROSS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Tyre burst (7)							
2 French white (5)							
3 Ulster military (1,1,1)							
4 Incorrect distribution (7)							
5 Familiar song (5)							
6 Knock out (4)							
7 Enterprise people (5)							
8 Unimportant (13)							
9 Miniature sound system (7,4)							
10 Game fascinating (5)							
11 At moderate tempo (7)							
12 Print measures (3)							
13 Happen again (5)							
14 Blessed fields (7)							
15 Acting as warning (7)							
16 Additions (7)							
17 Wood preservative (8)							
18 Branch of Islam (5)							
19 College head (6)							
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DOWN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Explosive device							
2 Beginning (5)							
3 Sea scientist (13)							
4 Dutch flower (5)							
5 Toleration (5,8)							
6 Additions (7)							
7 Wood preservative (8)							
8 Annoy (5)							
9 Round (8)							
10 Wizard 17							
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The childless 10 per cent

Anne Karpf examines attitudes towards the isolation of infertility

Infertility is a remarkably extensive though little-publicized problem, with one in 10 couples sterile, making a total of about two million in Britain alone. The disappointment is not something to mention loudly in a society in which newly wed women are still asked when they will "start a family", and male fertility is often confused with sexual potency. Most infertile people feel isolated.

It was to challenge this that Naomi Pfeffer and Anne Woollett wrote *The Experience of Infertility* (published next Thursday by Virago, price £3.50). Pfeffer, a health worker, and Woollett, a child psychologist, had been through infertility investigations themselves, and were struck by two observations.

Most literature about infertility was written by doctors and their national accounts about infertility investigations were abstracted from the powerful and painful feelings experienced by infertile people. When they turned to the women's movement, they found that the rallying cry "a woman's right to choose" was interpreted almost exclusively as a woman's right to choose not to have children (by abortion and contraception) rather than a concern for those who wanted to have children but could not.

Pfeffer and Woollett interviewed many women who were or had been infertile. They concluded that for most of them, infertility was a major crisis. "It shakes your ideas about yourself, about your femininity, and it involves a shift in your ideas about how your life will proceed." And if infertile women undergo medical tests and treatment and still fail to conceive, they cannot return to the self they were before they started to try to pretend nothing has happened. They must try to come to terms with their infertility, which can take a long time.

Pfeffer and Woollett have based their book on women's experiences, although they examine male infertility. They argue that infertility is mostly seen as a female problem, because women are assumed to want



and it is useful to have a book of consumers voicing them.

Dr Maurice Katz, who runs the infertility clinic at University College Hospital, agrees that though most accounts of infertility recognize the emotional aspects, few delve into it. Dr Stephen Franks, of St Mary's Hospital, an endocrinologist with a special interest in infertility, is also sympathetic to Pfeffer and Woollett's view. "Instead of people being seen as a couple, they are seen one at a time", he said. "The results of investigations aren't discussed in detail, and patients are often pushed from pillar to post."

Pfeffer and Woollett claim that though infertility books pay lip service to the idea of the medical team which includes the patient as an active member, in practice the

infertile woman is expected to follow instructions and not question decisions. Robert Winston thinks the criticism is valid and may apply to some hospitals, although his clinic makes a point of encouraging women to ask questions.

Dr Franks thinks the general problem is one of doctor-patient relationships. "Doctors still tend to be rather doctrinaire and patients don't like to question doctors, especially when it's something as emotive as infertility, they forget, and remember only when they're halfway home. And doctors don't always give patients the opportunity to ask questions".

Pfeffer and Woollett also suggest that little is known about many areas of infertility, and that doctors often retreat into scientific jargon or

"magical" explanations (such as the first appointment acting as a spontaneous "cure") in the face of their own lack of knowledge. Robert Winston thinks this is true.

"Doctors are not very good at saying 'I can't help you'."

And Dr

Franks believes that "it's still

possible to cover up one's own area of ignorance and fool people off with platitudes".

Another complaint of women attending infertility clinics is that, curiously, sex tends to be ignored by the doctor. Winston finds that people inevitably get sexual problems as a result of having to perform to order, and Dr Franks says "it's important that the doctor gives some signal that it's going to mess up their sex life for a while - the doctor must show he understands that".

NEXT WEEK

Suzy Menkes on dressing down
the art of dressing up

Oprén and the courts

The Oprén Action Committee's decision to sue the American manufacturers of the drug in the US courts aims to take advantage of a legal system which,

unlike our own, already recognizes that drug companies should be liable for any damage their drug causes,

which allows easy access to essential information and which is not prohibitive to plaintiffs of moderate means on the grounds of cost.

Oprén - marketed in this country by Dista, a subsidiary of the US pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly - was banned last August by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. So far more than 70 people are reported to have died while taking Oprén for arthritis. The Action Committee say they have passed to their American lawyers more than 500 people who claim to have suffered side effects.

The initial step for the action committee's lawyers will be to show that the US courts should accept

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Coping with examinitis

jurisdiction and not simply refer the case back to Britain.

So far other British groups making claims this way have had mixed success. Last summer Ohio Southern District Chief Judge Carl Rubin refused to hear claims by 12 British women that their babies had been born deformed because they had taken Debenox to combat sickness during pregnancy. He accepted a submission by the defending company, Richardson Merrell, that the case would be better heard in the UK. These claims are now lodged with the Federal Court of Appeal.

Other US courts however have taken on disputes of this sort. In 1981 a judge in Richmond, Virginia, ruled that 25 British women could sue the drug company A. H. Robins in that court.

The women claimed to have been damaged by Dalton Shield IUDs. This contraceptive had been marketed by A. H. Robins but the company took the product off the market in 1975 when it was discovered that it could cause severe pelvic infection. Since the ruling 23 of the claims have been settled out of court.

Worm turns

The acid test of any medical theory is whether or not other independent workers can verify a researcher's initial findings, as last week's *Lancet* records. Three months ago American researcher Dr Judith Lueck of the Loyola Stritch School of Medicine in Chicago stunned pathologists and obstetricians on both sides of the Atlantic when she claimed to have found a microscopic worm which was responsible for toxæmia and high blood pressure in pregnancy.

Shocked into looking for the organism themselves Dr Gillian Gau and colleagues at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital in London tried some of Dr Lueck's investigations.

They found that whenever they repeated Dr Lueck's method of isolating and preparing specimens of the worm from placentas they too saw it under the microscope. However, when they omitted one stage - treating the sample with acid - results were always negative. Also a close look at the "worms" revealed that they did not have a worm-like structure at all.

The "organisms" are clearly artefacts of the technique and could not be responsible for any illness, they conclude.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Olivia Timbs is editor of Medeconomics and Lorraine Fraser is science editor of General Practitioner.

Ill fares the biggest welfare state

COMMENT

Stockholm

Sweden boasts one of the most extensive welfare states in the world - a safety net for Swedish families who cannot provide. But what does this mean in practice? It means, among other things, between five and 10 times as many children are taken from families by the Swedish state than in any comparable country.

In 1979, for example, 96,254 children were born in Sweden. The child care authorities made decisions affecting 30,278 children under 18. Of these, 3,379 were sent to foster homes, and at one time or another that year about 22,000 children were in the custody of the state. Since these figures are fairly stable from year to year, it seems that every third child born in Sweden can expect to become of interest to social workers during their childhood.

What this can mean is shown by the misfortunes of the Olson family, some of whom live in a suburb of Gothenburg. They have three children: the eldest son, now 11, is slightly handicapped following a difficult birth. When he started school, the Olssons asked their local social services centre if it could help him with some organized play after school. Instead, the parents were sent to an "at-home therapist" - a childless, Baptist woman in her sixties, who behaved, in the Olssons' words, "like a state-employed, live-in mother-in-law". When they refused to allow the woman into their home, it was officially interpreted as "an inability to accept offered help".

Local social workers decided that the Olssons were a danger to their children. In September 1980, the oldest children were seen playing on a bicycle outside a shopping precinct. A social worker arrived, armed with an authorization, and took the children into care. Later, that day, he went to the Olsson's house, accompanied by police, and also took the youngest son, aged 18 months, into care.

While the children were being held for investigation into their circumstances in a local children's home, the youngest poisoned himself by eating toadstools while he played unsupervised in the grounds. His stomach had to be washed out. The daughter, aged six, was found by her visiting grandfather stuffed into a chest by her fellow inmates, who had piled bedding on to the lid to prevent her escaping. No one has ever accused the Olsson parents of comparable negligence.

The legal procedure then was that



From left to right Helena, Stefan and Thomas Olsson

a "social board" composed of local politicians decided whether the children should be taken permanently into care. An appeal against the decision could be made through the administrative courts. Two details have changed since then: the social board may now make decisions only in emergencies, and foster homes are now known as family care homes. When the social board considered its case, the authorities considered both of them mentally handicapped and had done so for years on the opinion of a doctor - now dead - who had not even examined them. A senior child psychiatrist testified that she had examined the children after they had been taken into care and that they were very disturbed and unhappy. So the three children were sent to different "family care" homes.

Neither parent is mentally abnormal. Both have been tested by an independent psychiatrist, who found their IQs entirely normal. Armed with the results of this test, the Olssons returned to the social board, and asked for their children back. They were turned down. One would have thought that no more embarrassing mistake was possible than the decision to take the three Olsson children into care.

But when the parents asked for the return of their children, the court accepted the following argument from the social workers' lawyer: "Our judgement of the parents has not been altered because they have been able to prove that they are of normal intelligence. The risk to the children's continued development remains. The parents are unable to stimulate their children to the necessary extent. The basis of our decision was the parents' inability to satisfy the children's need for care, stimulation and attention, not that they were mentally handicapped."

This speech accords entirely with the letter and the spirit of the law.

FIRST PERSON

By Veronica Edwards

How is an emancipated middle-aged woman to come to terms with the tyranny of marriage in an age when her younger sisters enjoy more freedom and independence than she would have dreamed possible in her youth? The answer could lie in a semi-detached relationship, which has clear advantages for both partners.

A middle-aged marriage is one in which the husband will probably

have been nurtured - and thoroughly indoctrinated - in a convention which dictates that a woman's place is in the home, and the man's role is that of bread-winner. He carries his generation's subconscious knowledge that marriage is invented by men for their own well-being and comfort, and for the subjugation of women, and this will govern his behaviour and the way the home is organized.

There are many ways in which couples can work out a semi-detached relationship to suit themselves, and no doubt many already do so. In our case it means that I spend about two thirds of the week in the matrimonial home and the rest in my own tiny flat an hour's drive away. My lifestyle is quite

different in each environment and, indeed, I live under a different name at each address.

It is marvellous to be free to follow my own inclinations: to eat what and what I like, not to spend ages cooking if I don't feel like it, to start the day when I want to, to listen to what I like on the radio and enjoy silence when I feel like it. So far I have not had much chance to develop my own interests as most of my limited time in the flat is spent redecorating (wonderfully free from a critical audience which always knows how to the job more effectively but never actually does!) But I can organize my timetable and live in an environment which I enjoy rather than one which I find irksome and unattractive.

Andrew Brown

I used to prepare a fridge full of food to keep my husband going in my absence, but he is now beginning to enjoy doing a bit in the kitchen, although it must be admitted that he is not as happy about the arrangement as I am.

Eventually, in the nature of

THE TIMES

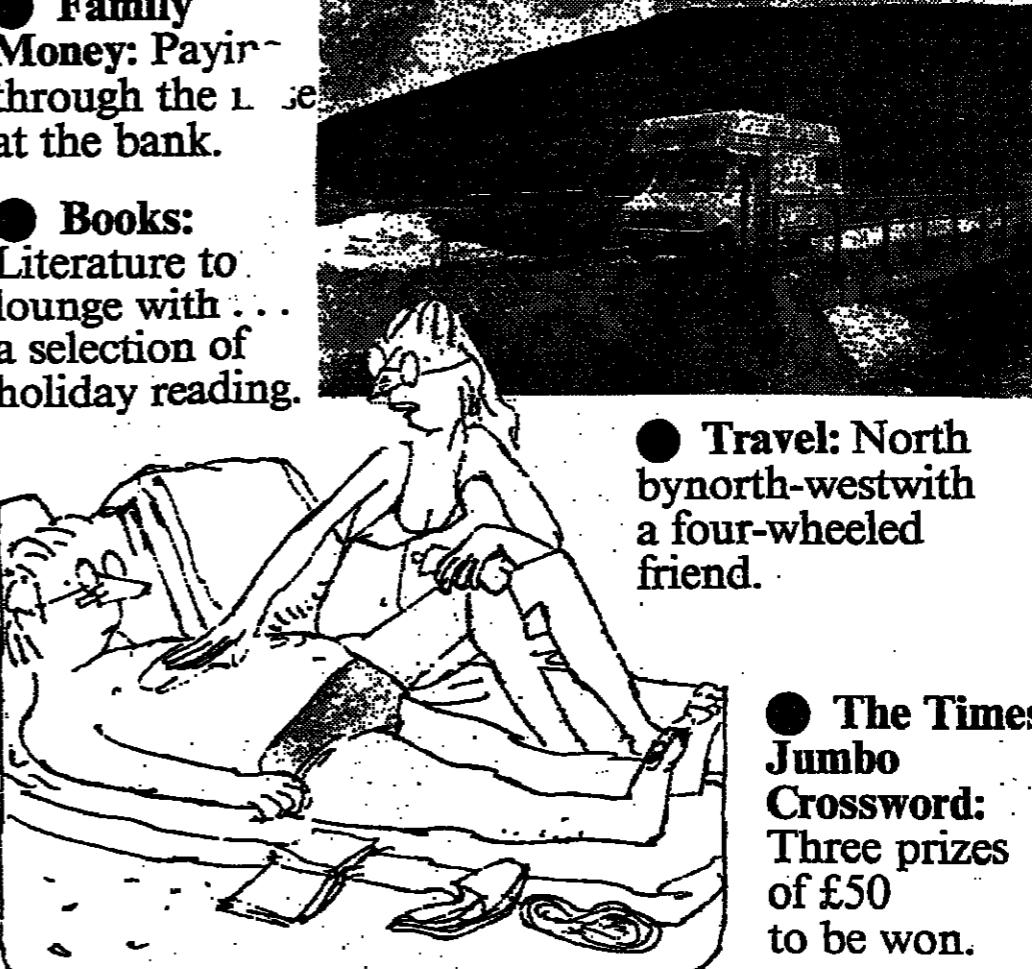
Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

● Rothermere's Revenge: How Bernard Levin almost got a Daily Mail editor sacked by 'helping' Harold Wilson to Number 10.

● Family Money: Paying through the nose at the bank.

● Books: Literature to lounge with... a selection of holiday reading.



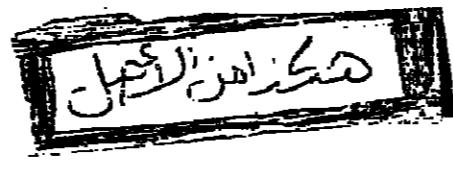
● Travel: North by north-west with a four-wheeled friend.

● The Times Jumbo Crossword: Three prizes of £50 to be won.

● Football: After the Cup cliffhanger, the British Championship. Can Ireland v England and Wales v Scotland get the fans excited?

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; the gardening column on lawn maintenance; summer cocktails; Values: hints for intrepid DIY enthusiasts; classical records of the month; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts.





THE TIMES DIARY

Political tastes

The demise of Robert McKenzie and the swingometer has left the field open for new gauges of political opinion and Chris Coughlin of the Mr Crusty bakeries, Newport, Gwent, reckons his Muffinometer is as accurate as any. He reports 47.1 per cent of sales for Tory blue muffins, 22.6 for Alliance yellow, 20.6 for Labour red and 5.5 per cent for bright green Plaid Cymru. The remainder of his customers opt for a white muffin with spots in all four colours, baked specially for Don't Knows.

Illustration: Alan Aldred

For the Alliance leaders, waiting for something to turn up (particularly an opinion poll), I have some cheer this morning: they are both nice chaps according to Gloria Harrold, whose *Dictionary of Graphology* will be published on June 6. Jenkins is by nature shy, unoffensive, cautious, consistent and conscientious. But his understated script also suggests that he compromised too easily. Steel's writing is the more aggressive and ambitious. He has "a nice protective streak towards those close to him" but finds it difficult to delegate "basically because he feels he does things better himself".

Paper chase

The tentative claim by my local Tory candidate, Peter Croft, that he might have set a record by having two letters published in *The Times* within six weeks, has brought the inevitable spate of denial. The most convincing comes (some would say, of course) from Nicolas Walter, an inveterate correspondent who has achieved two letters in a month 11 times, and once (on September 15 and 16, 1975) had letters published on consecutive days. Walter is now challenging the record in the *Guinness Book* which recognizes Hockley Clarke of Surbiton as the only person known to have had more than 40 letters published. Walter is now up to 41, but thinks A. P. Herbert, David Holbrook, or David Green might still be in front.

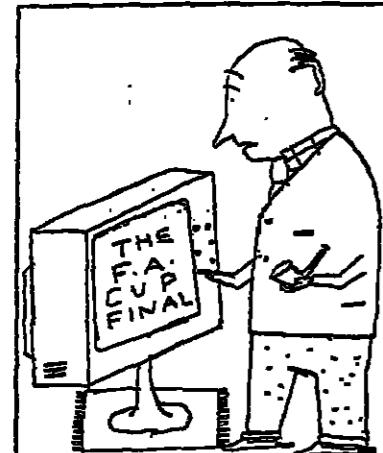
Rubbed out

The case in which Catherine Curran sued London art dealers for selling a photographic copy as a drawing remimded Nicky Bird, now publications officer at the V & A, of the little old lady he left as proud possessor of an authenticated Samuel P. He was on the front counter at Christie's, when the lady brought in what she claimed to be a Samuel Palmer drawing. Bird asked a colleague how to tell it was not a printed reproduction. "Easy, use a rubber". So Bird did, and rubbed out half the signature.

Sound of silence

The BBC's studios at Pebble Mill are taking television economies to new extremes, by staging a silent musical. The work is 100-minute presentation of Mallory's *Morte d'Arthur* in which none of the cast of 16 utters a word. All the talking is done by a single narrator, John Barton of the RSC, and the music is being composed by Stephen Oliver.

BARRY FANTONI



You can always tell it's the summer by the repeats

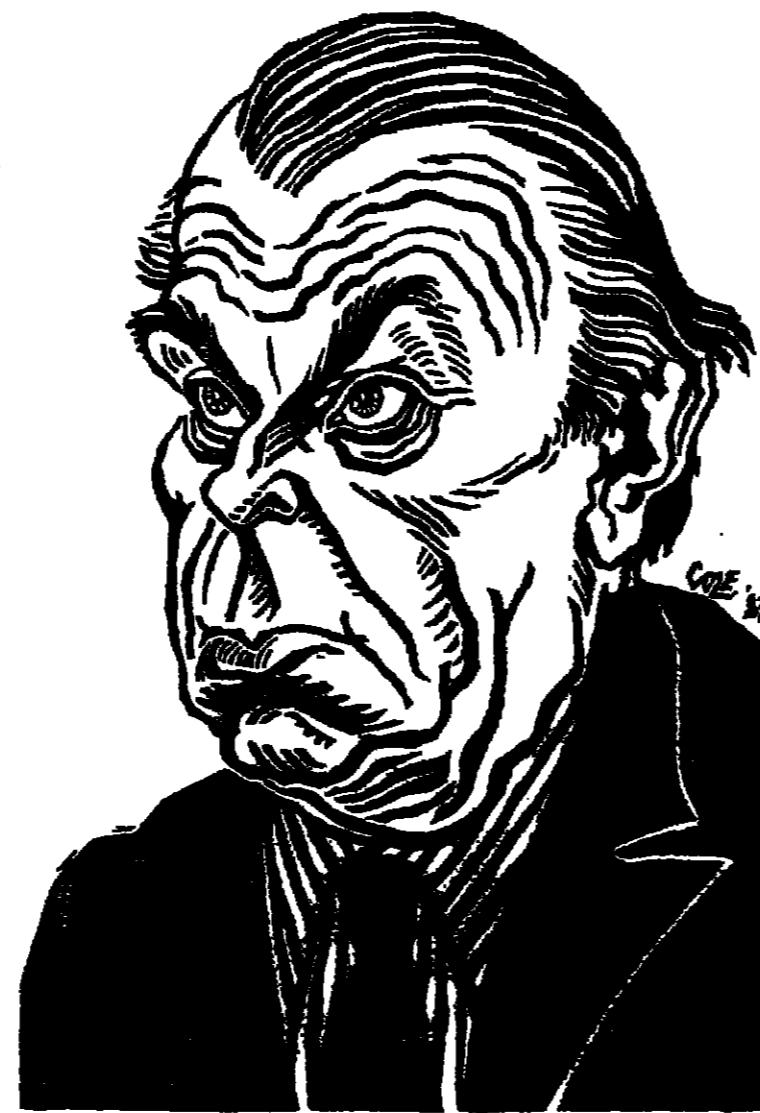
V. I. Present

Gyles Brandreth had been puzzling what to give his wife, Michele Brown, as an original tenth wedding anniversary present. Now the problem is solved. She is getting a Mexican passport (\$150 US) or possibly status as a Costa Rican diplomat (\$250 US). Both offers come from something called the European VIP Service Establishment in Liechtenstein, which will also pander to vanity by registering you as a member of the U.S. Congressional Advisory Board for \$100. ("You do not have to join the United States Congressional meetings if you shouldn't want to. Since the title is officially given by the Reagan Administration, you do not have to explain in detail.") The only trouble with all this harmless nonsense is the cheapest of the VIP Establishment's offers. It is for \$50 to tell you how to register a company in Great Britain.

David Penhaligon, the Liberal from Truro, told yesterday about a local farmer who complained of the unfairness of the Government's youth employment scheme. "Arry, we farms down the road, 'e's got a free boy. Bill, across the valley, 'e's got a free boy. 'Ow can I compete with them when they get free boys and not me? They tell me down the Labour they're run out of free boys. They ain't got nothing else left, so I'm getting a free maid." PHS

The Times Portrait: The Foreign Secretary

Why Pym's No. 1 on the hit list



The scene outside 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister is with the BBC *'Jim'll Fix It'* television crew. A technician complains of the poor light. "Yes, I know," said Mrs Thatcher. "It's the Foreign Office, you know. They cut out all the sunshine." The Downing Street staff sniggered. It was a further dig at the Foreign Office, in disgrace since the Falklands War, and a further assault upon its head, Francis Pym.

Last week's extraordinary public tiff between Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary confirms that, whoever wins the election on June 9, Pym will not be retained in his post. The antipathy between Thatcher and Pym runs deep. She promoted him in the shock and the uncertainty after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands when Lord Carrington resigned.

Until General Galtieri struck, Pym had looked the most likely rival, steeped in the patrician Conservative tradition, who considered Thatcher and her economic policies a dangerous aberration. He had progressed to that formidable position as the heir-apparent of the Tory old guard by cautious but effective opposition to Thatcherism.

As Defence Secretary, he had resisted the Treasury cuts. As one damp colleague put it: "He convinced her that she could not simultaneously be the Iron Maiden and the Iron Chancellor". It was an illusory conversion. She replaced him by an obedient John Nott and switched him to Leader of the House, in charge of publicizing the Government's economic efforts.

He made a series of studiously lukewarm speeches. Her intention of removing him from a position where he could frustrate her will while embarrassing him by having to bolster an economic policy he thought suicidal backfired. He used it as a platform for carefully coded opposition. His most encouraging line was that it was far too early to talk of economic recovery.

But was the dissent effective?

Identification with the "wets" diluted his reputation as a unifying man of the centre, while leaving him no nearer the levers of economic power.

Come the Falklands and Carrington gone, the Prime Minister needed to rally the troops. By inviting Pym to the Foreign Office she kept him loyal and ensured the unity of the party. But it was to her disaster. Within days, Cecil Parkinson, fellow-member of the War Cabinet, was walking the Commons corridors, telling everyone who would listen that Pym was no good. He even told Labour MPs, Pym was being undermined from the top.

There were differences over Falklands war policy. Pym was going all-out for a settlement – and, at one time, shortly before the sinking of the General Belgrano, had

come quite close – but the message from the Government backbenches was that a settlement was out of the question.

At the end of the War, the Thatcher-Pym attrition continued. First – the biggest insult to Pym and the Foreign Office – the PM appointed her own foreign policy adviser, Sir Anthony Parsons. Only Parsons's accomplished diplomatic skills, deployed from a room overlooking the Foreign Office, have prevented a major bust-up between the FO and Downing Street. Throughout this time, when Pym was regularly ticked off in front of officials and visiting statesmen, he remained silently loyal, both in public and private. "Francis doesn't argue back," said one observer, "he just goes pink."

It is was further undermined when Mrs Thatcher's close aides, whom he dubbed "poisonous acolytes", began suggesting that he might be made Speaker in a new Parliament. It was an insulting suggestion, implying the end of his active party

political career, and he went out of his way to squash the rumour. Recently the suggestion has been reintroduced and he has once again let it be known that he will not be pushed aside.

The Prime Minister's recent reprimands of Pym over the desirability of a landslide and the chance of a Falklands initiative have served notice on him that his place at the Foreign Office will be required after the election. The favourites for the post are Parkinson and Sir Geoffrey Howe, who feels he deserves a reward for four difficult years as Chancellor. International experience would also give him a decisive edge as Thatcher's heir apparent.

His future will depend on the size of the Tory majority. His coded reference to a landslide on *Question Time* was accompanied by the cautious rider that a majority between 50 and 100 would be about right. It was an improvement on his performance in the 1979 general election when he was savaged by Labour opponents on *Panorama* early in the campaign. On leaving the studio on that occasion, he asked the chief Tory publicity adviser, Gordon Reece, whether he had just lost the election.

The Prime Minister has announced that she would like all shades of Conservative opinion to be contained in her new Cabinet, even if there were to be a landslide. But she has limited time for those the considers to be troublemakers – and Pym is on the hit list.

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is waging an election on two fronts against the Opposition and against traditional Conservatism within their own Government.

The fact that William Whitelaw has decided to stand for relection against the advice of his close family is understood as a sign that he, the loyalist of the loyal but a "wet", none the less, wants to be part of the equation for a new Cabinet. Part of his price for agreeing to go to the Lords may be that Pym should take his place at the Home Office.

Norman Tebbit, Thatcher's

favoured candidate for the post, is considered by the old guard to be totally unsuitable.

Pym's skills as a conciliator would be in demand at the Home Office in a freshly-mandated Thatcher administration. Much of his party thirsts for greater "toughness" in courts and prisons. Few professionals who run the law and order services believe it would work.

Whitelaw also wants to be on call should there be a hung Parliament – when a moderate presence could encourage a coalition – or should there be a Tory defeat. Though Whitelaw would not expect to be a candidate for leader, he would be unlikely to support the Prime Minister in the contest in which she has already declared that she would stand.

Pym is in the odd position of being either favourite at the next election of the Conservative Party or, if thrown overboard after a Thatcher victory, relegated to a life of comparative obscurity on the backbenches. Though at one time thought to be, according to one friend, "as natural a leader of the party as a Magician produces an egg on the nose", his silent passivity since the Falklands has dented that image. He retains contacts throughout the party, yet is a loner and has never conspired with other disengaged ministers. He takes his own counsel and has not cultivated a Pym clique.

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War and peace: the PLO is on a loser

Europe. All these arms – including several shoulder-fired ground-to-air missiles – were sent to Beirut overland through Syria.

But once the Israelis plunged into Lebanon, the PLO found it needed yet more arms. By June 26, when the Israeli army began its systematic bombardment of west Beirut, another 1,500 tons of east European arms had arrived in Damascus by air, but neither Arafat nor other leaders of the PLO could persuade the Syrians to release them.

The Palestinians never did get those arms. Even today, they remain locked up in a military depot outside Damascus, although the Syrians deny that any army left the PLO to its fate. Did not the Syrian army fight on in Beirut as an ally of the PLO last summer? They ask. Did not the Syrians fight and die in the Lebanese mountains to defend the Arab and Palestinian cause? Are not the Syrians still in the Bekaa Valley to defend the Palestinians?

These arguments now cut little ice with Arafat and his military commanders. For almost as soon as the Abu Nidal gunmen began to talk ever more publicly about Arafat's allegedly traitorous activity, when the PLO leadership to adopt a more uncompromising stand against Israel.

Saïqa, the pro-Syrian guerrilla group, the breakaway General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and then the Abu Nidal gunmen began to talk ever more publicly about Arafat's allegedly traitorous activity. When the PLO chairman appeared to be on the point of giving King Hussein a mandate to negotiate for Palestinian

autonomy on the West Bank, pro-Syrian guerrilla units threatened to mutiny against him. Arafat subsequently broke off his discussions with the Jordanians.

Arafat and his advisers believe that Abu Nidal is acting in concert with – or watched by, depending on your point of view – Mohamed El-Khouli's intelligence section of the Syrian air force, and that Damascus decides his every action.

President Assad of Syria may not want to get rid of Arafat – the two men are said to have a mutual respect that is above the policy struggles of Syria and the PLO – and indeed there is no obvious figure to replace him.

But Syria's own fear of political and military isolation is prompting Damascus to push Arafat ever further along the path of rejection.

Whatever the motive for the mutiny – if it can really be graced with that name – it is a test of the PLO's independence. A year ago, it would have been put down within 24 hours.

Two months ago, Arafat was in Jordan talking peace; earlier this month he was in Damascus, announcing that war was the only way of changing the balance of power in the Middle East. However, the PLO resolves its differences, the political independence which it sought when it was evacuated from Beirut last summer is lost now as surely as are its fortresses in southern Lebanon.

Robert Fisk

Après moi, le wet weekend in Skegness

Christopher Ward

On the press and the election

election has, of course, been almost wholly one-sided, but then so has the *Daily Mirror*. On Wednesday, the main election issue for the *Mail* and, indeed, for most papers, was the Foot-Healey split over defence. This was dismissed in four paragraphs on page four of the *Daily Mirror*, which splashed on "Thatcher's Black Day", a series of embarrassing revelations concerning the Tory Party in general and the Prime Minister in particular. Most of this didn't see the light of day in the *Mail*.

This, I suspect, is no more and no less than the readers of campaigning tabloid newspapers expect. They look to their newspapers to see their own views affirmed, their prejudices confirmed.

But what about the eight million voters who – according to MORI in *The Sunday Times* – still haven't made up their minds? Aren't they entitled to expect their newspaper to give them a balanced view of the important issues of this election? Don't newspapers have such a duty? If they do, then most have been neglecting it.

Outside the "heavies" – *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Guardian*

333 7775 to ask the *Star* to explain Labour's Polaris problem to me.

"Ah, yes well... that's a difficult one," said a very polite, well-spoken *Star* man who answered my call in seconds. "I'm afraid it doesn't fall into our remit. We're here to help readers on matters of policy, not to get involved in doctrinal debate." When I pressed him further, he said: "This is a personal view, you understand, but Labour are obviously in a dreadful mess over defence and Healey's the one who seems to have got it right."

Well, they may not be able to help with every problem, but full marks to the *Star* for providing a service that no other paper is giving its readers. Ironically, it is the *Star* that hasn't once led on a political story. Because it is Britain's biggest-selling paper, this has to be seen as a rejection of its reader's wishes.

One can't help feeling that if it weren't for the opinion polls, which have convinced most people in Fleet Street that the result of this election is a foregone conclusion, there would be more tension and excitement in the reporting of it. All the same, I don't agree at all with the *Daily Mail*'s description of this election last Tuesday as "about as exciting as a wet night out in Skegness", and I can't believe that Sir David English takes this view of it, either. I suspect the comment was a secret message to his rebellious journalists telling them just what kind of assignment they can expect when this election is over.

How the Mirror reported the Mail "uprising"

and *Financial Times* – there really has been no balanced reporting of this election, not even by the *Daily Star* with its election slogan, "The Paper That Gives It To You Straight". The *Star* finds itself in a particularly difficult, schizophrenic situation. It has a predominantly working-class, Labour-voting readership but its proprietor, Lord Matthews, is a committed Conservative and has been well-known to his editors.

One feels some sympathy with the *Star*'s editor, Lloyd Turner, a journalist of considerable integrity, who has to walk this tightrope daily.

If I were one of MORI's eight million don't-knows or undecideds, I suppose I might have telephoned the *Star*'s "Electoral Desk" to seek guidance or clarification of the many complex political issues facing the electorate. As a matter of fact, I did just that yesterday. Pretending to be a South London builder, I rang 01-

those days. One was issued with a little red vacuum sucker like a miniature plumber's plunger for removing the things, and found it extraordinarily unnatural to apply the cone to the dead centre of one's eye. One's cornea was scarred like the moon's surface with craters of ineffable and increasingly desperate stabs. When I first dared to go out to dinner wearing my new eyes, I found myself quite incapable of removing them after the port, and decided to sleep in them. At breakfast the next morning I depressed my hostess about the success of her party by sitting throughout with eyes tight shut,ozing pink tears.

Since then I have grown more accustomed to my lenses. We have been in some funny places together. I lost one down a lavatory in a Chinese restaurant in Berlin, kneeling to remove it in sudden agony, and alarming the proprietor by demanding that nobody should pull the chain until I came back with an eagle-eyed salvage party. I lost one while punting past Mapledurham on the Thames, and found it again, miraculously under the floorboards just before we drifted sideways over the weir. In the former *Times* building at Printing House Square I had the whole newsroom staff helping me to look for a mislaid lens one Sunday morning, when the medical reporter found it by stepping on it with a sharp little crack.

To manage lenses successfully one should have small, neat fingers and a systematic approach to life. Those of us with neither have to blunder by as best we can. They have got this new sort now, gas-permeable lenses, slightly softer, less likely to scratch, and still liable to shatter when stepped on by the medical reporter. I have paid my quinquennial visit to the lens-man, and gone in for a pair. My irises are breathing air for the first time for more than 20 years. I can see things from miles away. This summer I shall definitely attempt the late cut again. Just trap me no metaphors about mites or trouble, the mind's eye, that's all.

If at times my eyes are lenses through which the brain explores constellations of feeling, admit princes to the corridors into the wind, do not envy me.

Good for the ego and easier than argument

JUNE X 23 1983

John Pardoe

"vain-glorious pamphlet" was written largely by Maynard Keynes. It was the start of one of the greatest intellectual debates of the twentieth century, and it is still going strong. The whole argument, like the whole economy, can be encapsulated in one simple equation: $M \times V = P \times Q$. M stands for the money supply, V for the velocity of circulation, P for prices, and Q for output.

We all know that if we change one of the values on one side of an equation, we have to change one or both on the other side in order to balance the two sides. So if we reduce M then we must either change P , O , or both. But we do not have to change one rather than the other, and it is perfectly possible to reduce one while actually increasing the other. For instance, the following equations all balance: $10 \times 6 = 3 \times 20$; $3 \times 6 = 4 \times 12$; $6 \times 6 = 4$



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IT TAKES TWO TO ARGUE

Even at the height of a general election campaign the thrust of Labour's political argument is directed upon itself. For three years the party has been in a state of unresolved tension on major policy issues while factions have struggled to impose their grip and their views. Mr Michael Foot as leader of widest acceptability across the party has conferred a kind of peace upon it, but his political talents have led not to the settlement of issues but to the continuation of the quarrel surrounding them.

The long statement of party policy put together last year was agreed at the cost of the inclusion of inconsistencies, contradictions and obfuscations. The normal process of weeding out and making choices for a manifesto to put before the electorate was omitted, and the whole ragbag was simply upgraded to manifesto status. The liturgical function of the manifesto is thereby much reduced. There is an absence of carefully honed texts to which all can appeal and all must appear to be bound. Instead there is a choice of partial texts and implied width of interpretation. In the heat of the campaign the manifesto has become a subject of strife when it should be a means of preserving the appearance of unity of purpose.

The breakdown has come apropos the extent of the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. The party's multilateral disarms have chosen to exploit the licence of interpretation afforded by the manifesto to put their own stamp on party policy in the course of the campaign, emboldened doubtless by the knowledge that the party's unilateralist tendency has been losing its popular support. Mr Foot's

attempt to establish a new definition of policy at full gallop was scuppered by his predecessor the same night. Mr Callaghan, with the full weight of his authority, pressed home the folly of scrapping Britain's independent nuclear deterrent without securing an adequate return from the Soviet Union, and he did so without reference to the manifesto.

From this sharp dispute on what is arguably the most important issue raised at the general election Labour's whole campaign could begin quickly to unravel. The party, with its present leadership and divisions, would be seen to be unelectable. Then, according to Dr Owen's wishful thinking, anti-Tory voters would flock to the standard of the Liberal-SDP Alliance to the sound of the breaking of the mould. Just as likely would be massive abstentions. Either way the Conservatives would be moving towards the landslide at the prospect of which Mrs Thatcher rejoices and Mr Fyfam politely shudders.

Herein perhaps lies Labour's last chance. Many who would like or contemplate with equanimity a second term for Mrs Thatcher's government may be distinctly uneasy at the prospect of Tory triumphalism, all opposition routed. So far Labour has been conspicuously unsuccessful at redirecting attention from its own unpreparedness for government to the implications of that result. Yet for the left, there should be plenty of ground for hostile exploration. Why is it that the Prime Minister, who less than six months ago was boasting of a government still bubbling with ideas, and who let it be known that if, as was unlikely, she went to the country early it would be to seek a fresh

FLY ME, I'M PEOPLE

Faced with the brash tactics of People Express, the airline which offers to fly you to New York for scarcely more than the price of a second-class railway return from London to Inverness, the Government had little choice but to grin and capitulate. In the middle of an election where it represents the cause of free competition and the play of market forces, it could scarcely be seen to throw its weight on the side of the price-fixers and cartels. Not at least, under so bright a limelight and with so many voters already having reserved their places.

There is a distinct flavour of the bounce about People Express's coup, and the Board of Trade is not fond of being bounced; the new development is anything but helpful to the project of building up British Airways from a precariously regained profitability to the point where it could be launched into the private sector. But the Government has endorsed the cause of free enterprise in the air, even if decidedly more wholeheartedly in Europe than over the Atlantic. Now of all times it could not afford to appear to be

compromising its principles.

Since the empire of Sir Freddie Laker overreached itself and collapsed last year, Atlantic air fares have risen by about 30 per cent. The regular single fare for the route where People Express proposes to charge £99 is now £210. The immediate impact of this sharp undercutting is limited, because the permission only applies to five flights a week, a twentieth of the market. Only if other carriers seek to follow would there be the likelihood of an immediate full-scale price war. But the permission can be renegotiated in two years' time, and the pressure towards lower prices is likely to grow.

There is an element of opportunism in the new airline's approach. With world business only just beginning to recover from a disastrous drop in traffic, unemployed jumbo jets can be hired for a song, giving a newcomer an advantage over airlines which bought their planes new. By undercutting regular operators on the most profitable routes, it makes it more difficult for them to provide services on less popular

routes, partly subsidised by Atlantic earnings. Even in the United States, where President Carter instituted a fares-free-for-all, some services to otherwise inaccessible places are still supported with public money.

But while some passengers lose from deregulation, the majority gain. In Europe, the network of bilateral agreements which govern air fares acts very much more to the advantage of operators than of customers, giving rise to prices which can work out at as much as four or five times as high per mile as comparable internal flights in the United States. In addition, People Express has brought down its prices by a refreshing flexibility in the use of manpower, and abandonment of the peasant and strictly superfluous accretions like free meals and drinks in flight which regular operators compete to provide on a gradually increasing scale. No suspicion attaches to it of cutting costs by skimping on safety margins. Whatever the embarrassments for vested interests, this new initiative to restore true competitiveness to the airways deserves to prosper and spread.

THE SAKHAROV CASE

World opinion has often condemned the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, the distinguished scientist and Nobel laureate. But it is occasionally argued that under a more ruthless dictatorship than now exists in the Soviet Union he would be lucky to be alive. Does Sakharov receive more publicity than he deserves?

We are told how he lives in exile in Gorky, cut off from contacts with the outside world. He and his wife suffer daily harassment by KGB thugs. Because it is claimed that he is still in possession of state secrets, he has been refused permission to leave the USSR. Although he has suffered two heart attacks he is denied treatment under his own doctors in the Academy of Sciences clinic in Moscow.

Yet all this seems persecution of a relatively mild nature. Under Stalin their fate would have been much worse, and even today other opponents of the regime are treated less kindly. Only last week Leonid Borodin was sentenced to ten years in a labour camp plus five years' internal exile for "distributing writings discrediting the Soviet state and passing to the West by illegal channels his own slanderous works".

'Tag' monitors

From Mr Ian J. Linn

Sir, I use radio tags for tracking wild animals, for which purpose they are excellent. Some time ago I was approached by an administrator from a local mental hospital, who was worried about the fact that patients allowed out alone for walks sometimes wandered off and got lost, with consequent hazards to their welfare. He wondered whether

the USSR is a superpower determined to spread its political and social system throughout the world, and this, its leaders claim, is for the good of all mankind. Domestic and international laws are freely adapted to this end. Dr Sakharov's exile to Gorky is illegal, but the interests of the men in the Kremlin are above even the flexible Soviet law. They are bitterly offended by Sakharov's defection from the privileged elite, a position he had gained for his unique contribution to Soviet nuclear might.

When a man of Sakharov's intellectual and moral stature rejects the theory and practice of Soviet communism, abandoning the comfortable life of the upper crust for the discomforts and unknown dangers of opposition, the clouds of self-satisfaction and sycophancy surrounding the men in the Kremlin are dispelled, and for a moment they see themselves as others see them: the beneficiaries of Stalin's mass murders, with nothing to offer the world but chains.

This explains the bitterness with which Sakharov is denounced by the regime. President Reagan declared last Saturday "Andrei Sakharov Day" to

a radio tag might help him to find such lost patients.

I replied that it very well might, and offered the names of suppliers who would supply transmitters at about £30 each, preivable multi-channel receivers at about £60 each, and aerial systems at prices which would depend on complexity.

When he heard what the cost would be, he abandoned the idea at once, convinced that sums of that

order would not be available for these purposes. I was rather sad that the National Health Service could not funds to try out this simple, humane idea.

Yours faithfully,
IAN LINN
Department of Biological Sciences,
Hatherley Laboratories,
Prince of Wales Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

In these wider terms it is, of course, to be hoped that all

Dr Jeremy Bray is Labour candidate for Motherwell South, not for Erewash as stated on May 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nalgoism and the council image

From Sir John Grueon

Sir, As a long-time advocate of an additional local tax, whether a poll tax or a local income tax, I found much to applaud in your editorial of May 24 (Rais of decline). Such a move offers the best hope of strengthening at the same time both local authorities' autonomy and their accountability.

However, I would also wish to put the record straight on a couple of matters. Nalgoism may be a disease that afflicts some authorities, but most councils are run by elected members who take a responsible and balanced view of the legitimate interests of all parties: the Government, the taxpayers, the local business community, the service users and their employees.

The irresponsible actions of the minority should not be allowed to obscure this truth.

Extending the point further, concentration on the voices of the ruling groups in the GLC and the metropolitan counties has tended in the public mind to outweigh the virtues of the majority of councils, and the balance needs to be redressed. Government spokesmen have pointed out that if it were not for a handful of Labour-controlled authorities local government would be virtually in line with the Government target. The GLC alone has nearly doubled its expenditure in the last two years, while the non-metropolitan counties have generally continued to cut spending, as they have been doing for the last four or five years.

Let us ensure that the institution of local government is not tarred with the same brush as Mr Livingstone.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRUEON
Members Suite,
County Hall,
Maidstone,
Kent.

From the Chairman of the City of London Ratepayers' Association

Sir, Professor Glass (May 24) misses the point. It is not because we see the GLC as permanently Labour dominated that we want it abolished. The next GLC election, post-Livingstone, if there is one, would give Conservatives a massive victory.

What has prompted such a massive demand in London from Conservatives and many others for abolition of the GLC is recognition that it is unnecessary, extremely expensive, and destructive of businesses and jobs.

Admittedly every four years or so under Labour it gets much worse, the latest administration being the last straw in turning people all over London into GLC haters.

The proposed abolition of the GLC is not, as Professor Glass says, the result of an edict from above. It is in response to an enormous groundswell of public opinion. So many of us have badgered our Members of Parliament and senior government ministers that they had no alternative but to include GLC abolition in the manifesto. My forecast is that the inclusion of this item in the Conservative manifesto will result in many more votes being cast for Conservatives in Greater London than would otherwise have been the case.

Yours faithfully,
C. DOUGLAS WOODWARD,
Chairman,
City of London Ratepayers'
Association,
404 Gilbert House,
Berkeley, EC2.
May 23.

Health hazard from gas

From the Director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy

Sir, It would be unfortunate were Baron Phillips's article (May 23), concerning the potential health hazards accruing from too large a concentration of the gas radon, to cause anyone to desist from installing sensible energy conservation measures in their homes until the National Radiological Protection Board complete their work in two years time.

Nobody responsible would seek to deny the importance of establishing risk from hypothermia via under-heating. Who knows for instance how many extra people may quite literally die from the cold as a result of being deterred from installing energy saving measures due to unnecessary fears?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WARREN, Director,
Association for the Conservation
of Energy.
Householders should not in general be deterred from reducing ventilation to

save energy merely because of the increase in exposure to radon that will follow. Present indications are that the levels in ordinary dwellings throughout the country that are conservatively but comfortably ventilated will not entail an appreciable risk. Householders may also wish to conserve energy and increase comfort by insulating the fabric of the dwelling.

I am not aware of any direct evidence of increased deaths from lung cancer in the UK owing to excess natural radon indoors.

I am however aware that there are an estimated 700,000 pensioners at risk from hypothermia via under-heating. Who knows for instance how many extra people may quite literally die from the cold as a result of being deterred from installing energy saving measures due to unnecessary fears?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WARREN, Director,
Association for the Conservation
of Energy.
May 23.

Path to communism

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Solzhenitsyn, whom I greatly admire, has not done himself justice in the interview he gave (May 23). Thus he states "Kravchenko wasn't listened to either". His best-seller / *Chase Freedom* was published in 1947. About the same time its message was confirmed by events in Europe, particularly the judicial murder of Petkov, the suicide or murder of Massaryk and the destruction of the opposition in Poland. This led to the Marshall Plan and to Nato. Kravchenko had had some influence.

Again, Solzhenitsyn says that socialism must lead to communism. He cannot believe that of socialists like Bevin or Mitterrand. The words are too vague. Baldwin said "We are all socialists now". Moreover the earliest Christian church was communist as are some religious orders.

This prophecy is no more helpful than the prophecy of war. If he means a small war he is stating the obvious. If he means a great war he is being as alarmist as the most extreme advocates of unilateral disarmament.

Oddly enough it is the Albanian Communist Party and Government which have made the one charge against the Soviet Union which was Marxists. They have cried "Thermidor". They have said that the revolutionaries have gone and the generals, air marshals, admirals and bureaucrats (particularly in the KGB) have taken over. If they are right a fresh appreciation of the situation is needed.

Solzhenitsyn is on firmer ground when he echoes the question Dostoevsky asked of the revolutionaries

How long is it to wait ere ye shall have finished your edifice and ordered everything justly by the intellect alone without Christ? They think to order all wisely but, having rejected Christ, they will end by drenching the world with blood.

This should be balanced against Churchill's phrase at Fulton that the Soviets want "the fruits of war without war itself". Therein lies both the danger and the hope.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.

development will afford planning gain.

Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
4 Kew Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

development will afford planning gain.

Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
4 Kew Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Judicial change

From Mr Roy D. Roebuck

Sir, In his third Hamlyn lecture, reported on May 19, the Lord Chancellor mentioned the difficulties resulting from judges heading inquiries with a political flavour. These could be overcome by inviting judges from Commonwealth common law countries, subject to the Privy Council, to perform such duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROY ROEBUCK.

5 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4.

May 20.

Shooting to eat

From Mr Guy Rogers

Sir, As a dedicated conservationist and shooting man, I am amazed to see the fuss made in your columns about eating various non-carnivorous mammals and birds.

I personally shoot nothing which I do not eat, with the exception of rats, although I understand some Third World people eat these regularly. However, I can heartily recommend stargazing breasts, lightly fried in garlic butter, as an excellent appetizer.

Yours faithfully,

GUY ROGERS.

University Museum,
Parks Road,
Oxford.

Tories and the 'north-south' divide

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, The result of the General Election on June 9 might well decide whether we continue to have a United Kingdom with a central government obtaining sufficient consent across the nation to maintain acceptable and stable government in all parts of the country.

Whatever gains the Conservatives may make in increasing their vote in Scotland, it is universally accepted that the massive Labour dominance in that part of the United Kingdom will continue. The most deprived parts of Wales, hardest hit by the enormous drop in manufacturing output, industrial investment, and unemployment, will continue to return Labour candidates.

Vast sections of the population will be alienated from and irrelevant to the plans of Mrs Thatcher. It will therefore be unavoidable for political leaders in those areas of the country hardest hit by Conservative policies, and out of sight and mind, of voters in the "commuter belt" to take the lead in putting forward demands for the maximum separation from a central government disconnected in every way from their lives. Those who have the privilege of leading large and powerful communities will have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives and well-being of their people.

Yours faithfully,
D. BLUNKETT,
Leader, Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

have taken a different political stance to that of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, which is further reinforced in the Conservative manifesto, displays a vicious tendency towards opponents in the most hard hit parts of Great Britain, which can only serve to divide our country. It is therefore necessary to make it clear not only to Conservative politicians but also to large parts of the apparently unconcerned electorate who have felt none of the consequences of recession and unemployment, that the still proud people of our large industrial cities will not simply lie down and be trampled into the ground in the event of a Tory victory.

Large sections of the population will be alienated from and irrelevant to the plans of Mrs Thatcher. It will therefore be unavoidable for political leaders in those areas of the country hardest hit by Conservative policies, and out of sight and mind, of voters in the "commuter belt" to take the lead in putting forward demands for the maximum separation from a central government disconnected in every way from their lives. Those who have the privilege of leading large and powerful communities will have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives and well-being of their people.

Yours faithfully,
D. BLUNKETT,
Leader, Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

has of course never been any question of ransom. However, in the aftermath of the recent burglary at Waddesdon Manor of very well-known objects, it has been agreed on the advice of the police, that a reward should be offered, subject to the usual conditions, for information leading to recovery of the stolen articles. This will be given through the Waddesdon Trust and will not come from the resources of the National Trust.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. BOLES, Director-General,
The National Trust,
42 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
May 25.

history, or whether it be to those, such as the Mormons, who seek to "baptise" some long-gone person into



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, President of the Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust, this afternoon attended the Annual General Meeting of the Trust at the Victoria Services Club, Carisbrooke Hall, Seymour Street, W2.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.
CLARENCE HOUSE
May 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Prudential Garden at St Mary-le-Bow.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the New Building at the London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, NW1.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.
KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Edinburgh.

Her Royal Highness, as President of the Royal National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this morning visited their Headquarters, Melville House.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was later entertained at a luncheon by the Chairman of the Luton Health Board at Abden House, and in the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited the Princess Margaret Rose Orthopaedic Hospital.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, visited Boys' Clubs in

attendance.

Mr N. A. Stalker

and Miss D. L. Powell

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs N. B. Stalker, of Hongkong and Diane, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. B. Powell, of Arcadia, California.

Mr R. Taylor

and Miss J. C. Bales

The engagement is announced between Roger, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. L. Taylor, of Sheffield, and Julie Christina, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Major, of Shilston Barton, Modbury, South Devon.

Mr D. C. Edwards

and Miss L. J. A. Shields

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Jack Edwards, of Cottenham, Cambridge, and Layla, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Shields, of Parwich Hall, Derbyshire.

Mr M. Ferguson

and Miss J. L. Ridings

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Colonel and Mrs K. du B. Ferguson, of Studland Bay House, Studland, Dorset, and Juliette, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Ridings, of Fulbank House, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Mr R. L. Green

and Miss G. M. Picken

The engagement is announced between Ramsey, son of Mr Anthony Green, Easter Benger, Edinburgh, and of Mrs V. H. Oliphant, London, and Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Picken, Milton, Kirkcudbright.

Mr J. D. Holmes

and Miss M. J. Oldridge

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of the late F. A. Holmes and Mrs M. L. Holmes of Birmingham, and Lynn, only daughter of the late G. H. Oldridge and Mrs M. Oldridge, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr J. Lyall Farquharson

and Miss F. Q. J. Lloyd

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Group Captain and Mrs William Lyall Farquharson, of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, and Jane, younger daughter of the late Major E. T. T. Lloyd and of Mrs Elizabeth Lloyd, of The Bunchums, East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Nicoll

and Miss C. W. Sampson

The engagement is announced between William Nicoll, MC, Royal Signals, son of the late Mr and Mrs William Nicoll, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wyn Sampson, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr J. F. Kerr

and Miss E. A. V. Kerr

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Rogan, of New London, Connecticut, and Victoria, young daughter of Wing Commander Rev. R. Kerr, OBE, and Mrs Kerr, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

Latest wills

Dr Arthur Ernest Everest, of Ludlow, Shropshire, the chemist who produced the pigment used for yellow lines and car's eye studs on roads, and formerly a director of the Royal Mail, died on June 11. His estate valued at £104,588 net. She left £7,550 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue mainly between the Institute of Cancer Research and Multiple Sclerosis Society. Other estates include (net before tax) £4,701 net.

Dame Gertrude Alice Rowley, of St Leonards-on-sea, East Sussex, left estate valued at £104,588 net. She left £7,550 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue mainly between the Institute of Cancer Research and Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Other estates include (net before tax) £24,014.

Birthdays today

Mr Eric Anderson, 47; Mr Jeffrey Bernard, 51; Miss Cilla Black, 40; Mr Andrew Boyle, 64; Brigadier Sir Edward Caffyn, 79; Mr John Conchie, 32; Sir William Crawshaw, 63; Lord Erroll of Hale, 69; Air Commodore P. F. Fullard, 86; Lord Fulton, 81; Mr Duncan Goodwin, 26; Sir Derek Greenaway, 73; Mr Norman Griggs, 67; Miss Elizabeth Harwood, 45; Mr Henry Kissinger, 59; Sir Christopher Lee, 61; General Sir James Munro, 72; Mr Leslie Prince, 82; Mr Alvin Schockne, 46; Sir Robert Shone, 77; Sir Roy Stanton, 69; the Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood, 70; Mr Philip Waldron, 33.

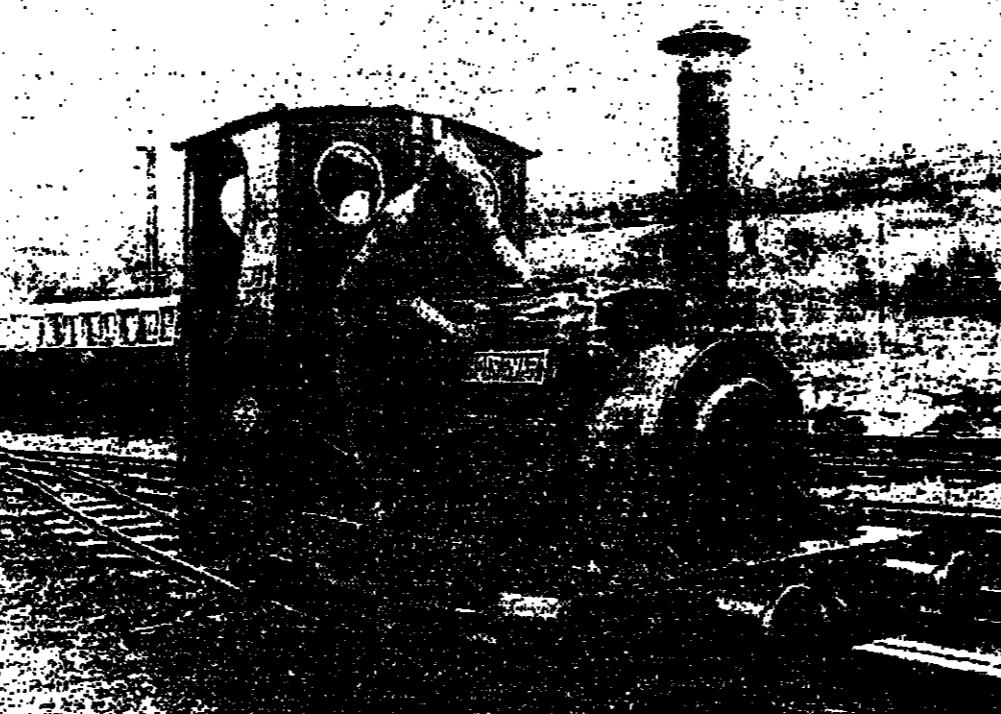
Meeting

West India Committee
The annual meeting of the West India Committee and a reception were held at Haberdashers' Hall last night by permission of the Master and Wardens. Lieutenant-Commander R. E. F. de Pass, chairman of the committee, presided. Among those present were:

Sir George Bishop, president; the Right Hon. Sir Alan Clark, minister of State for Transport; and Tomás and members from the Caribbean and Greece.

Gold medal

Mr Barry Gaston has been awarded the Royal Scottish Academy Gold Medal for Architecture for his design of the city's Burrell Collection Museum.



Mr Ieuan Jones polishing No 3 "Holy War", the former Dinorwic slate quarry locomotive, in preparation for visitors to the Bala Lake Railway, North Wales, over the bank holiday (Photograph: John Manning).

Lawyers halt BBC film on the law

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Objections by the Law Society, the Bar and the Lord Chancellor's Department have finally thwarted plans by the BBC to make a television documentary on the legal profession and its work.

Objections to the film are disclosed today in the *New Law Journal* by Mr Walter Merricks,

a solicitor and journalist.

It was to have been made by Mr Roger Graef, the documentary film-maker whose recent series *Police* and *Operation Carter* gave rise to critical acclaim and public controversy.

Mr Graef said yesterday: "I am obviously very disappointed. The relationship between lawyer and client is very special and must be respected."

He said that as far as the Law Society was concerned, efforts to reach agreement were genuine. But the Lord Chancellor's Department and Bar did not really believe he was interested in focusing on day-to-day legal work as opposed to sensational cases.

Luncheons

Lord High Commissioner

The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmore entertained at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Among the guests were:

Mr John Phillips, Chairman of Private Patients Plan, and his wife, and Misses J. R. Toogood, of St Margaret's, Guernsey, Channe Islands, and Sheila, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Bradley, of Domaine de la Roche, Le Bigard, Forest, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Private Patients Plan

Mr John Phillips, Chairman of Private Patients Plan, and his wife, and Misses J. R. Toogood, of St Margaret's, Guernsey, Channe Islands, and Sheila, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Bradley, of Domaine de la Roche, Le Bigard, Forest, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Mr P. W. A. van der Mey

The engagement is announced between Peter, William, of Arnhem, Netherlands, and Miss A. M. van der Mey, and the late Mr. P. W. A. van der Mey, of Pecony, Survey, and Katherine Carroll, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Fitzgerald, of River Edge, New Jersey, United States.

The marriage arranged between Mr Julian Seymour and Miss Amanda Fuller will not take place.

Marriages

Mr B. Gilliam

and Lady Zara Jellicoe

The marriage took place on Monday, May 9, in Pebble Beach, California, between Mr. Bruce Gilliam, son of Mr. Bruce Gilliam, of Houston, Texas, and Mrs. Robert Wright, of Carmel, California, and Lady Zara Jellicoe, daughter of Earl Jellicoe and of Princess Countess Jellicoe.

The honeymoon is being spent in England.

Mr J. D. Dunlap

and Mrs N. S. Hayward

The marriage took place on May 26, 1983, in London between Mr James D. Dunlap and Mrs Nancy S. Hayward. A reception was held at Les Ambassadeurs Club.

Mr D. T. Potter

and Mrs J. A. Edy

The marriage took place on Thursday, May 26, at Cheltenham, between Mr. David Terence Potter and Mrs. Janette Anita Edy (née Hill), of Glastonbury, Somerset.

Mr C. J. C. H. Watkins

and Miss L. J. Taylor-Rawsthorn

The marriage took place on May 23, 1983, in London, between Mr. Christopher Watkins, son of the late Rev. J. K. Watkins and Mrs. I. Watkins, of Caxton, Norfolk, and Miss Linda Joanne Taylor-Rawsthorn, daughter of Mr. D. Taylor-Rawsthorn and Mrs. E. M. Taylor-Rawsthorn, of Darwen, Lancashire.

Receptions

H.M. Government

The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmore entertained at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday.

Anglo-Ivory Coast Society

Mr Gordon H. Wilson Chairman of the Tropical Africa Advisory Group (BOTC) was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Ivory Coast Society held at the Hilton International hotel, Kensington, yesterday. Mr M. R. Uzzell-Hamilton was in the chair, and the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, President of the society, was among the guests.

International Military Services Limited

A reception was given by Sir John Cuckney, Chairman of International Military Services Limited, at Trinity College, Dublin, on Thursday, May 26, to Cheltenham, between Mr. Eric Bridgen as Managing Director of IMS and to mark the retirement of Mr Roy Orford. The guests included:

Mr Roy Orford

and Mrs. E. M. Taylor-Rawsthorn, of Darwen, Lancashire.

Mr R. L. Green

and Miss G. M. Picken

The engagement is announced between Ramsey, son of Mr Anthony Green, Easter Benger, Edinburgh, and of Mrs V. H. Oliphant, London, and Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Picken, Milton, Kirkcudbright.

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Other estates include (net before tax) £24,014.

Court of Appeal

Defence of consent in indecent assault

Regina v Kimber

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Sheldon

Judgment delivered May 26

In a case of indecent assault under section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956, the prosecution had to prove that the defendant intended to lay hands on his victim without her consent, and if he did not intend to do that because he believed that she was consenting, the prosecution would have failed to prove the charge.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held in the course of giving judgment in the appeal of David Kimber against his conviction in the Devizes Crown Court on May 7, 1982.

Although the recorder was held to have misdirected the jury, the appeal was dismissed because on the evidence no miscarriage of justice had occurred.

At his trial, the defendant had said that the victim had lain down, and that he had assumed that

she had consented to sexual intercourse. He had also said that he had not been interested in the victim's feelings at all.

At the close of the prosecution case, the recorder had ruled that the sole issue for the jury was whether the victim had given her real and genuine consent.

He had directed the jury as follows: "It is no defence that the defendant thought or believed [the victim] was consenting. The question is: was she consenting? It does not matter what he thought or believed."

It had been admitted by Mr Pascoe that that direction had been given. The recorder had not had his attention drawn to *R v Tolson* (1889) 23 Q.B.D. 168.

The offence of indecent assault was now statutory; see section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956. There were no words in the section to exclude an element of *mens rea*, so the prosecution had to prove that the defendant intended to make the defendant intend to make the

defendant's conduct a criminal law.

A SPECIAL REPORT

London Business School

Founded in 1965, the school is an autonomous institution within the University of London. This report marks the opening by Prince Charles yesterday of the Plowden building, which houses the school's five research institutes. Anthony Hilton, City Editor, reports

The British educational system may have been first rate at producing administrators for an Empire, and is still quite good at grooming for the professions and the Civil Service, but it has not done so well at equipping the nation to fight in the international economic war.

The result, at least in the mind of Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the London Business School is there for all to see. While Germany and Japan place heavy emphasis at undergraduate level on preparing their young people for a future in management development, in Britain even now, with evidence of industrial decline and lack of competitiveness evident on all sides, there is still considerable scepticism about the need for and usefulness of management education.

This is naturally something Professor Ball finds hard to take, though it no longer costs him the night's sleep it used to when he was younger. Having been with the London Business School since its founding in 1965, the last 13 years as Principal he has become accustomed to the knocks and has the repose ready. People might snipe at "management education", he says, "but they find it harder to dispute the need to educate managers."

Nor is it particularly helpful to talk about management education as if it were just one product. The LBS facilities are



Prince Charles opening the London Business School's Plowden Building yesterday, with (right) Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the School.

quite different from those provided in other universities, public sector institutions like polytechnics, or the private sector product available at colleges like Henley and Ashridge. And while it is probably fair to question not whether all these courses benefit the student, but certainly whether the resources might be better used if they were concentrated in a few centres rather than spread thin, there is little doubt that the LBS has carved for itself a place in the world's top ten of such institutions.

It has not been easy. Nor for that matter has it been achieved by mindlessly following the recommendations of Lord Franks in the mid 1960's, when he advocated the creation of two "centres of excellence" to provide management education.

That report said the college should provide a 12 month course leading to a postgraduate degree in management, in tandem with long courses of up to 20 weeks to be attended by middle managers on leave from their companies. There was, says Professor Ball, no thought given to research, with the result that companies came to see the LBS as a sausage machine for middle management resources to research.

Professor Ball took over at a difficult time, when the honeymoon was over. Neither party, academic nor industry, was

totally committed to make the marriage work. So from the start he tried to mend his fences with industry.

This was coupled in the years

that followed with the development of still more courses aimed at attracting managers for short breaks away from their offices, and reducing the dependence on overlong programmes.

In the mid-Seventies this was taken a stage further with the launch of what is now one of the most popular products, the creation of 'bespoke' courses -

programmes designed for a group of executives from a specific company and unique to them.

Under Professor Ball's leadership there has also been a considerable expansion of the research programme. It now covers five areas, finances and accounting; economic forecasting; small business; public sector management; and business strategy, and absorbs roughly £1m of the school's £5m annual budget.

But it is one of the most recent initiatives - the launching of a part-time masters degree - which gives Professor Ball most pleasure. The first 60 students are now well into their first year of what will be a three-year course.

"Education can be very divisive," he explains. "One of the worst things we do in this country is educate civil servants in one place, managers in

another. We send them to specific colleges with their colleagues, and instead of being broadened out they become even narrower in their focus."

Hence his high hopes for the new course. By making it part-time he hopes, and so far has succeeded, in attracting a mix of both public and private sector students, civil servants professionals and industrialists.

None of this has been easy, for the school has to pay much of its own way, with Government grants meeting just two fifths of its costs. The recession has denting student numbers, though things have recently begun to pick up while the intake of overseas students was hit by cutbacks in grants available to them. But again this has shown signs of improvement.

It is a considerable achievement, therefore, for Professor Ball to be able to run what is now a £5m a year business at a profit and, as he says, it is a vindication from the marketplace that the LBS is providing something that industry needs.

It still comes as a surprise, however, to learn just how small the operation is. The teaching staff is just 40, a figure made even more absurd by comparison with the 120 staff in the management and business studies department of the Central London Polytechnic, and the Alumnus Association is only some 3,000 strong. This

may be misleading in that students on short courses are not eligible to join, but the fact remains that the niggardly Government financing means the school basically turns out about the same number of graduates annually as it did when it began.

Other things have most certainly changed, however. "When the school started and economic growth was being taken for granted, students basically wanted to be taught how to get round the Monopoly board faster than anyone else and avoid landing on Mayfair and Park Lane", Professor Ball says.

Now there is much less optimism. "Now they come to ask whether the game is still Monopoly, and if it isn't what game should they be playing?" he says. The emphasis on techniques has been replaced at least in part by concentration on issues and strategies. As a result, the LBS student today benefits not so much because he acquires specific skills, but rather from an increased confidence, increased awareness of priorities, and a greater ability not just to see the answers, but to know what the questions are.

And long may it continue, for as Professor Ball says: "The mess in Britain was not caused by clever people, but by dull people with not enough imagination."



Professor Peter Moore: 'We were bursting at the seams'

Getting the right style at Plowden

The London Business School's new Plowden Building was formally opened by The Prince of Wales yesterday May 26.

On the inside there is the calm of academic life with lecture theatres, seminar rooms and an audio-visual and TV centre; on the outside there is a mixture of shops, a wine bar and pub. The venture between the school and Grand Metropolitan, no doubt applying classroom theories to the harsh realities of the commercial world.

The London Business School even has a stake in the pub at the end of its Park Road property. The school is the landlord and is about to embark on rent review negotiations.

In many ways the £4.2m Plowden Building marks the culmination of six years of planning and construction, which is designed to push the LBS into the forefront of world business teaching.

Like another commercial property company, the LBS discovered the problems inherent in trying to tackle a major redevelopment in a historic part of London. Planners can be difficult at the best of times, and the school

Continued on page 16

'NatWest congratulates London Business School on the opening of the new Plowden Building and wishes the School continued success...'

National Westminster Bank

Congratulations
to London Business
School
on the opening
of the Plowden
Building.



Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

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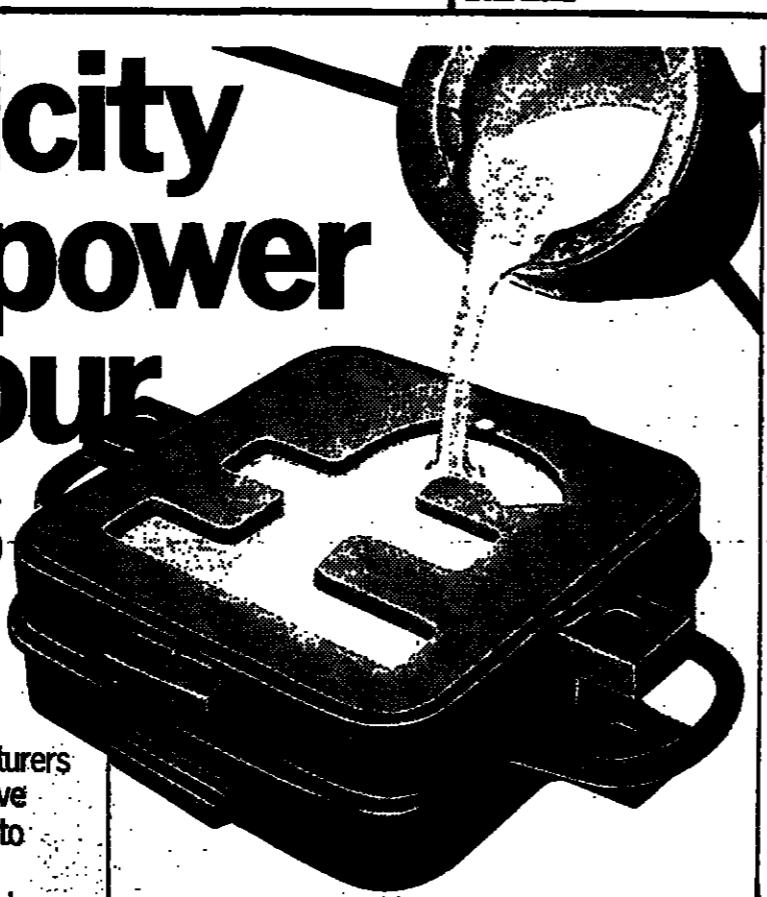
Electric immersion heating cuts capital costs by 90 per cent.

Plasplate Limited needed to find the most controllable, clean and cost-effective tank heating method for their new automated plating line. Electricity met these requirements. The cost of installing an electric immersion heater system proved to be only one tenth that of tank heating with steam.

Operating costs are significantly lower with a 20 per cent saving in tank size and a substantial reduction in costly process solutions.

Electric infra-red oven reduces energy costs by 25 per cent.

Rylands Limited installed an infra-red oven which has proved extremely flexible in operation; temperature control is accurate, heating is rapid, rejects are lower and there is



a 25 per cent saving in energy cost compared with the previous stoving operation.

In addition, the capital cost of installing the oven was 60 per cent less than the alternative gas oven. Besides streamlining production it has released floor space and improved the working environment.

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The Americans are coming – to learn

Perhaps the greatest unsung achievement of the London Business School is that the Americans are coming, not to tell the British how to run the place, but to see what they can learn to improve the programmes they offer back home.

Things have changed in the near 17 years of the school's existence, but that simple fact is highly significant. It means not just that the London Business School has gained international recognition, but that business education is now seen as an international, not a national or American, discipline.

This means, in turn, that the popular image of business schools is now even more at odds with reality than it once was. The belief that they taught management – as a science responsive to rules and formulae has gone with the realization that economic growth can no longer be taken for granted. There is no longer a belief in an American management formula with a universal application and relevance, no matter where in the world it is applied.

Actually, there never really was such a formula, but techniques certainly were more heavily emphasized in the past than they are, say one of the LBS's senior staff, Professor John Stopford, the academic dean. "Management education did not exist in this country 20 years ago, so the founders of this school had to learn as they went along" he says. "But it has matured and gained in confidence tremendously in the last 10 years. Today we do not retreat behind technique. We talk about issues from experience. The school's self-confidence greatly improves the value of the education is given."

Because business schools operate in such a dynamic area, they have to develop along with the art itself. This puts a premium, which the Americans have now recognized, on watching closely what all the schools round the world are doing, liaising with them and learning from them.

Professor Stopford gives Spain as a typical example of a one-way flow. The LBS has a joint venture with a business school in Madrid, under which "they get our technology, we get their culture." The technology is the basic teaching skill – how to teach marketing. The culture is the opportunity to send some of each year's student intern to that country (or any of the dozens of others where similar links have been forged) to give the students exposure to the language, a heavy dose of a different philosophy of life and business, and an opportunity to set at first hand how companies operate in a different country.

"The great benefit for the students is that it creates awareness. It opens their minds and modifies their behaviour," says Professor Stopford.



Peter Gerb, head of the new design management unit, and John Stopford, academic head

In the LBS's case, the links are strongest with the United States. Many of the staff have studied or taught there, and the school has a raft of agreements under which it exchanges staff and students for a few months at a time, to give them a grounding in an alternative culture.

But the programme is far more wide ranging than that. According to Professor Stopford, the school has close links with France, particularly with INSEAD, the famous French business school, and similar institutions in most Western European countries. In some of these the flow of information is one way; in others it is a two way process. But in all cases it is valuable.

Professor Stopford gives Spain as a typical example of a one-way flow. The LBS has a joint venture with a business school in Madrid, under which "they get our technology, we get their culture." The technology is the basic teaching skill – how to teach marketing. The culture is the opportunity to send some of each year's student intern to that country (or any of the dozens of others where similar links have been forged) to give the students exposure to the language, a heavy dose of a different philosophy of life and business, and an opportunity to set at first hand how companies operate in a different country.

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Getting an international dimension

A short course abroad is not enough to make a student internationally aware, any more than a day trip to Boulogne produces a boatload of Francophiles. Rather the internationalism which has become a hallmark of the LBS has been created by the staff and students, bringing the world to the classrooms off Regent's Park. "The aim is to give each subject an international dimension," says Stopford. "Ultimately, we are trying to develop effective competitive behaviour. So we question British competitiveness in world markets, to see, not how to succeed in little England, but in the global economy. We are searching for better ways to ask the questions and view the problems, and to do that we need a map of the world, not a plan of Birmingham."

It is because business is now worldwide that Professor Stopford has resisted the creation of an "international business" study area. Rather all subjects have to have appropriate doses of internationalism.

In doing this Professor Stopford is reflecting the world today. The front pages report new steel plants in Korea, and prime ministers negotiate for new car plants from Japan. And what happens at the other end of the earth can have a dramatic and often fatal impact on British business. Caught off guard. So, says Professor Stopford, the international awareness in courses will have to become greater still.

The underlying principle is to look at the world and thereby understand Britain better. If we teach marketing in France, the aim is not to create an expert who can cover the Loire in widgets. Rather it is to make the businessman aware of how marketing works in France, and from that knowledge to look with new eyes at things he has always taken for granted there. He learns another way of doing things. It may not be applicable to the United Kingdom because of differences in cultures – something which admires Japanese techniques often overlooks – but it has relevance."

Another aspect of the growing international awareness has been to focus on the shortcomings of earlier management teaching. Too much of the earlier theory was culture free – meaning that it took no account of the environment in which the manager operated – and therefore had only a limited effectiveness.

"There is no such thing as a universal way of looking at management". Professor Stopford says, "but there is an international base of techniques. There are rules of analysis, which apply in most countries, which give you a feel for the basic problems of a business and the way it could develop. But there is no core of answers to these problems which can apply internationally."

He is equally critical, too, of the tendency to ignore government. "Once you operate internationally, you have to take into account the behaviour of government, rather than stick your head in the sand and pretend it does not exist and does not interfere", he says. One of the keys to better management, he believes, is developing managerial awareness of politics and how politicians are likely to behave.

In all this, he and his colleagues have been helped by the LBS policy, which from the beginning has sought to attract a high proportion – often up to 30 per cent – of students from overseas.

Obviously the students benefit from learning with people from quite different backgrounds. Professor Stopford says, but it also helps keep the staff on their toes. "If we tried to teach too much about industrial relations in Britain, then the overseas students justifiably protest that such specific knowledge is of limited value. It is useful because, although that area has to be part of the curriculum, the protests remind even the staff that they do not serve the students best by being obsessed by the problems of Britain."

Anthony Hilton

New Plowden

Continued from page 15

Plowden, who was the school's first chairman of governors from 1965 to 1975.

From inside the "quadrangle" which has now been formed by the Plowden Building, the brickwork matches the rest of the school, and at ground floor level an arched colonnade links it to the original school block. The designers have tried to create, with some success, the effect of a cloister.

The real purpose of Plowden is to provide badly needed extra facilities. The block has a 60-seat lecture theatre (the Wolfson), three large and eight smaller seminar rooms, a large informal teaching and reception room named the Fairburn Room, and office accommodation for 74 teaching, research and administrative staff.

Development work on the Plowden Building allowed the LBS to develop a set of studios to a high specification offering students a full range of audio visual and television facilities. In the Pocock Studio, work on the facilities had to be delayed until the building was completed. It is now fully operational and the school has started running week-long negotiating courses for middle management. The seminars are free.

A certain amount of limited construction is still underway on two small blocks on either side of the new building. Work on the five houses to the north of the block should be completed soon and the renovated properties will provide 28 study bedrooms for executive students.

The final phase of work covers the three listed white houses at the other end of the Plowden Building which is also expected to be completed soon.

It will not be long before all the work is completed and the whole terrace will be fully functional. All that will remain will be to let the remaining 10 shop units on the outside ground floor level. Then the school will not only be teaching but also earning money for itself in the true spirit of free enterprise.

If the success of The Boats wine bar is anything to judge, then the school will have little difficulty in transforming classroom principles to solid business expertise.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent

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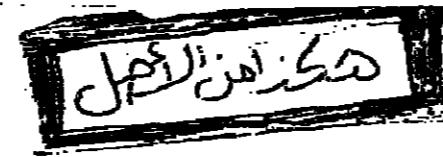
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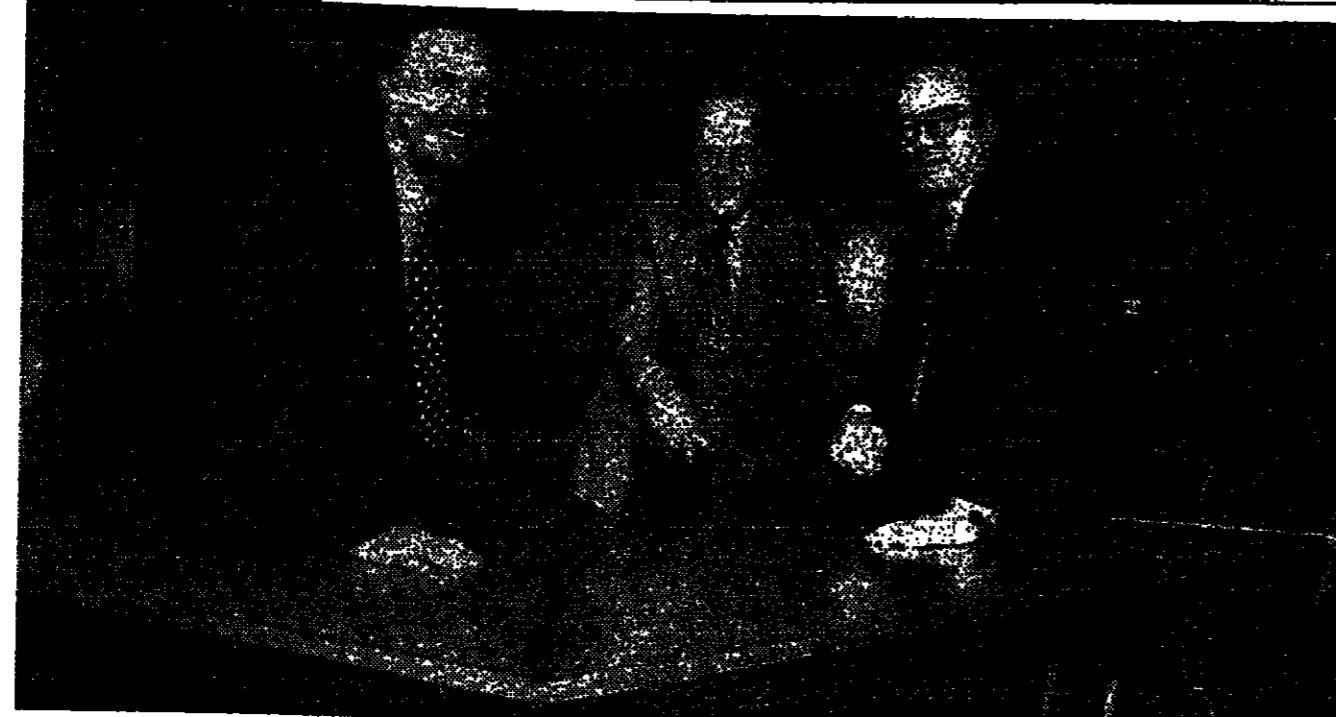
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John Hunt, David Chambers and Walter Reid of the LBS

Putting executives on target

"An indication that your employers think well of you" is how one participant explains his satisfaction at being chosen to go on the London Business School's London Executive Programme. Indeed, sending a practising manager on the 10-week residential course represents a significant commitment from both employer and participant - involving an investment in fees of more than £6,000 in addition to time away from the job.

Intended to help managers make the transition from specialists into general management, the LEP programme started in 1966 and was one of the first courses introduced by the school. The aim is to enable experienced managers with a typical age of about 38 not only to fill in specific gaps in their knowledge but also to debate with and measure themselves against individuals in other fields.

"Managers who have completed the course should feel more able to communicate with and indeed manage a wider range of people than before," says Mr David Chambers, the programme director. "They should be aware of a much wider range of options in their own companies and be much less likely to follow their noses".

Dr David Hall, works manager at the British Steel Corporation's light products works at Stockbridge in Sheffield is quite positive that attending the programme specifically helped his career. His argument is that selection alone represents an objective assessment of merit "a badge to

wear" which can be recognized by a variety of employers. Dr Hall was able to test his argument during the steel workers' strike a few months after completing the programme. He found that having completed the course helped him obtain a job offer as technical director by another employer. The alternative job offer in turn influenced his progress within the BSC.

It kept me on target but has not put me ahead of comparable managers", says Mr Martin Harker, area advances manager at the National Westminster Bank. However Mr Harker does feel it has helped him do his job better. He cites a single piece of advice as having proved to be of particular value. This was that when in doubt about a decision he should ask himself the question "What if?" - what would be the consequences - in his case of lending or not lending.

After seven or eight years in the National Health Service Mr Alasdair Liddell, district administrator of the Hammersmith and Fulham Health Authority valued the opportunity to reflect on wider management issues. He came away with the changed perception that "managing was not so much about running or administrating an organization as questioning its direction and trying to influence it". He also found useful the opportunity to scrutinize managers in other types of operation. Despite his own lower pay and perks he concluded that there was no one else with whom he would have wished to swap jobs.

There are a sprinkling who come from small and medium-sized firms. On the positive side, however, Mr Goodman, who trained as an accountant, values the insight into areas such as organizational behaviour which were new to him. Like most participants he also welcomes the social contracts made with fellow course members even though these have not been of direct benefit in improving business performance in the two years since he completed the programme.

An attempt to widen the spread of participants through advertising and marketing consultants describes it as "extremely worthwhile so far".

Although she considers it to be "a very big gamble" to stay away from a one person business for such a long period she applied for the scholarship because, after two years of working on her own she "felt isolated" and "out of contact with the world". She feels particularly fortunate in that 50 per cent of the participants of her particular programme come from overseas. She is enjoying the opportunity to exchange views about different politics and cultures. Less enjoyable is the emphasis on numeracy. "It came as a shock to someone more used to thinking in words or pictures", she admits.

Because she deals regularly with big businesses as clients, Miss Dunn does not share the criticism made by an earlier participant, Mr Simon Goodman, managing director of Vandal Shoes, a family owned company based in Norwich. Mr Goodman feels that there was too much material related to

Patricia Tisdall



A relaxing moment for Dr John McGee and Professor Dean Berry

Fielding the largest team of business academics

Less than a year since it was established, the Centre for Business Strategy at the London Business School is well on the way to becoming the largest team of academic researchers worldwide in the practical area of business policy and competitive strategies.

There are already six full-time researchers which should rise to ten by the summer and could possibly near 15 by next year. It will give the centre more firepower intellectually than even Harvard Business School, according to Professor Dean Berry the American who is chairman of the centre.

The centre was set up in August last year with the financial backing of the Gatsby Trust whose funding comes from Mr David Sainsbury, the largest single shareholder in the J. Sainsbury supermarkets chain. The trust has put up an initial proof of £1.25m over five years.

The centre's key concern is the continuing decline in competitiveness of British industry and the role played in this by the poor strategic management of British companies.

It underlines one of the centre's key concerns with examining international markets and industries as the context for company performance and behaviour.

A large-scale study which will be starting this summer is planned into the office electronics field. This was prompted by the investigation of the copier market, but Dr McGee is anxious to explore the much more complex structure of the whole office market because there is still a considerable British company presence in what is an expanding sector.

As well as the "sunrise" industries the centre is also planning to investigate the more traditional, mature industrial sectors where the bulk of British investment capital is still tied up. A major study will be made probably either of automotive components or the petrol and diesel engines sector.

There are some smaller-scale studies of new technology industries including biotechnology and fibre optics. But fibre optics is one area where the centre has brushed up against the difficulty of grudgingly being given access to information by companies.

The centre expects to make an impact at national as well as company level. We shall be controversial and I think it is right we should be," said Professor Berry. "If the Department of Industry, say, produces a plan for a sector which we believe doesn't stand up then we would say so."

Blending the ultra-practical approach with the academic has meant that the research team is likely to include recruits which do not meet normal academic standards. "Someone may not have produced any academic publications but could otherwise be exactly the person we need," said Professor Berry.

A balancing factor as the centre pursues its aim of securing maximum public, social and corporate impact will be the make-up of its council to which eight business leaders are planned to be recruited.

Among those who have already agreed to serve on the council are Mr Ian Hay Davison, deputy and chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's of London, Mr David Walker, one of four executive directors of the Bank of England, Dr John Westhead, managing director of Bowthorpe Holdings and Mr David Plastow, managing director and chief executive of Vickers.

Derek Harris
Commercial Correspondent



If you can't spot the professional, something's wrong.

His pension plan ought to mark him out for a start.

Because he needs

something more than a normal self-employed pension plan. As a professional person, he needs a plan that reflects his own very particular set of requirements. Unfortunately, until now, finding a plan like that has been a lot easier said than done.

In fact obtaining all the benefits a professional needs may often mean taking out two or even three different plans-

something which very few professionals have the time to organise. As a result many people make do with ordinary schemes - and miss out on benefits which one day could be crucial.

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LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Research pulls in the big money

Research into a wide range of business prospects and problems is not just a cornerstone of the teaching role of the London Business School. It is also currently attracting annually some £600,000 worth of sponsored research from a wide range of companies and organizations.

It takes the school's research teams to the leading edge of

many specific problems, from ethnic business and case studies in human relations to econometric model building and measuring television audience flow.

Since key researchers also are involved in the school's courses, a more than normally acute sense of business realism pervades its work.

Research plays a more important role at London than probably at any other business school in Europe, according to Professor John Hunt, the Faculty Dean who specializes in studies in human relations.

Professor Jim Ball, the principal of the London Business School, sees this as a sign of success. One market test of a business school is that it must earn substantial sums of money in the market place from teaching in order to survive, he points out, but there was a second market test relating to a school's capacity to generate research support in the open market.

"First-class continuing education programmes should rest on a research basis and a postgraduate activity which would attract the right kind of staff of high quality necessary for both kinds of educational programme," he says.

The strength of the faculty in a research-oriented school is the specialized knowledge and ability of faculty members, he went on. "They are not there simply to act as chairmen of syndicates and to chair seminars, even allowing for the fact that such activities are of importance in our work. I expect a good business faculty to have something important to say within their field of specialization which is significant for managers."

Professor Ball has no time for those who say a business school is insufficiently close to industry. "The external demands on the services of my colleagues, year in and year out, make it clear that our involvement with industry, commerce and government extends far beyond the walls of this school," he said.

There is an even greater necessity for effective managers in today's recession-purged business climate than there was in the ebullient 1960s. A combination of rapid technological change, fierce competition and sluggish overall growth is forcing a reassessment of priorities.

After a decade of disillusionment following early optimism results are at last emerging to indicate that management

graduates are fulfilling their early promise. A recent analysis of Master graduates of the London Business School - the first major British university centre to be devoted entirely to management education - shows that by last summer 40 per cent had reached director level or above. The survey covered 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated since the Masters programme started in 1966. Considering that the first graduates are now only in the middle forty age group, the results are impressive.

Among its distinguished old boys, the LBS numbers Mr John Egan who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars at the age of 43. Mr Egan, who graduated in 1968, was a member of the LBS's first master class. Like many MBAs (Masters of Business Administration) Mr Egan's career spans several companies including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson before he arrived in 1980 in his present position.

Another distinguished ex-LBS student is Mr Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office who completed one of the first Sloan Fellowship Programmes in 1969. Mr Dearing has demonstrated even more flexibility in his career than Mr Egan. After more than 30 years in the civil service reaching to top echelons as a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Industry, Mr Dearing moved out to head the newly separated (and then seriously ailing) postal side of the Post Office Corporation in 1980 at the age of 50.

Lord Franks, whose report in 1963 led to the expansion of business schools in Britain emphasized the importance of "a framework of knowledge" in recommending the formation of two centres of excellence - one linked to the London School of Economics and the other to Manchester University.

Previously, apart from the courses offered by independent schools such as Ashridge Management College or Henley, the only formal qualification available for managers was the part-time Diploma of Management Studies started by the Ministry of Education in 1961. For the first time LBS and then Manchester offered people of proven intellectual ability (a first degree or equivalent) formal preparation for entry into management as a career. By 1976 more than 20 universities had management schools or centres or at least large departments of management studies. By 1981 some 42 universities were offering a bewildering variety of one-year and two-year courses of widely differing standards.

As well as being the first, the LBS claims that its full-time two year Masters programme is the most rigorous. It leads to an MSc degree in Business Studies of the University of London, which the LBS reckons is fully



Students listen to a lecture in the modern Wolfson theatre

and radio programmes and to popular branded goods.

Professor Hunt acknowledges the national impact of the school's economic forecasts but he believes that the Institute of Finance and Accounting is also now wielding a major influence.

RESEARCH INCOME

Year	£'000	%
1973-74	103	(12.6)
1974-75	277	(22.0)
1975-76	365	(26.8)
1976-77	370	(22.5)
1977-78	400	(27.7)
1978-79	462	(21.1)
1979-80	527	(20.2)
1980-81	526	(17.2)
1981-82	537	(15.8)
1982-83	694	(17.1)

Percentage of total LBS income

Its research covers a wide range, from corporate finance and portfolio investment, to financial accounting and the social aspects of accounting.

The institute now markets a range of research-based financial services. A computer programme valuing financial leases is used by some 45 companies. Many portfolio investors use the quarterly risk measurement service, which can be used to judge the risk factor of specific ordinary share holding.

The risk investment service covers some 2,000 listed companies in 84 different British industries. Well established in the United States, risk measurement is now becoming more widely known in the United Kingdom because of the work of the school's institute.

There is also a transactions analysis service, which measures the effect of deals on the value of a total equity portfolio. It evaluates whether the deals have beaten the market.

A strategic asset allocation service is another planning tool for investment managers and pension fund trustees. Fund managers can examine the consequences of changing a fund's proportional involvement in 22 different varieties of British and foreign securities.

Founded in 1974, the institute claims now to be Europe's leading academic institution in finance and accounting. With a faculty of more than 20 it also claims to be the largest business school centre for finance in Europe under its director Professor Richard Brealey.

The public sector management institute is breaking new ground. Its main concern are the issues arising from management of planning in the

nationalized industries and other public services, including local authorities.

Professor Hunt says that although it is still rare to find in the public sector anybody with graduate training in management, things are starting to change. There had been increasing pressure on the school to move into that area and run programmes for among others, the Civil Service, he said.

Nationalized industries have been calling on the school's expertise for some time and support for research has come, among others, from British Rail, the National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Airports Authorities.

There could be further expansion of the London Business School's research activities. One possible new institute could investigate data analysis, says Professor Hunt. Another tentative idea is to look at human problems within organizations, investigating problems that are likely to be thrown up as new technologies lead to more people working at home.

Derek Harris

make up in lost earnings. The fact that high paying employers have tended to be either American-based multinationals, financial institutions or consultants led to some scepticism from manufacturers.

In terms of job area, production last year rated a zero score as far as LBS Master graduates were concerned as it did in 1981 while in 1980 it represented only 6 per cent. Finance was the work area of 37 per cent while marketing jobs absorbed a further 29 per cent.

The tendency for early MBAs to job hop at their employer's expense is one of the reasons given by employers for not sponsoring candidates. However, with hindsight, it could be argued that the undoubtedly resettlement problems experienced with the MBAs in the late 1960s and early 1970s could have lain as much with the employing organizations as with the newly minted business schools. The leaned the companies of the 1980s may be better equipped to make use of intelligent, ambitious managers who are thirsty for responsibility - even if they are also over priced, arrogant and rash - than were their predecessors.

Patricia Tisdall

Graduates fulfil promise

graduates are fulfilling their early promise. A recent analysis of Master graduates of the London Business School - the first major British university centre to be devoted entirely to management education - shows that by last summer 40 per cent had reached director level or above. The survey covered 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated since the Masters programme started in 1966. Considering that the first graduates are now only in the middle forty age group, the results are impressive.

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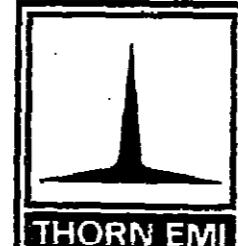
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The Company believes that developing its managers is developing its business. The London Business School is assisting in that.



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COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Dentifred Stamping
Year to 25.2.83.
Pre-tax loss, £213,000 (£88,000 profit).
Statued earnings (loss), 5.4p (profit,
12.1p).
Turnover, £33.45m (£35.86m).
Net dividend, 5.0p (7.5p).

R.H.P. Group
Half-year to 1.4.83.
Pre-tax loss, £89,000 (£90,000 profit).
Statued earnings nil 1.9p.
Turnover, £55.19m (£55.35m).
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (2.0p).

John Carr (Draught)
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pre-tax profit, £3.02m (£2m).
Statued earnings, 4.25p (2.92p).
Turnover, £18.23m (£11.96m).
Net interim dividend, 0.78p (0.6p).

National Commercial Banking
Corp. of Australia (Figures in Australian currency).
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Total operating profit, \$75.9m (\$81.44m).
Net interim dividend, 11 cents (11 cents).

Brockhouse
Year to 31.6.83.
Pre-tax loss, £795,000 (£814,000 loss).
Statued earnings, (loss), 7.68pp (7.58p).
Turnover, £30.38m (£30.35m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Allied Leather Industries
Year to 31.12.82.
Pre-tax profit, £575,000 (£1.34m).
Statued earnings, 33.32p (£7.61p).
Turnover, 226.13m (£25.18m).
Net dividend, 5.5p (5.5p).

Daventry Knitwear
Year to 31.12.82.
Pre-tax profit, £861,000 (£793,000).
Net dividend, 6.125p (5.95p), which includes dividends for 1975 and 1977.

London Sumatra Plantations
Year to 31.12.82.
Pre-tax profit, £5.26m (£6.88m).
Statued earnings, 23.45p (£35.57p).
Turnover, £22.48m (£21.91m).
Net dividend, 8.0p (8.0p).

Philip Hill Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pre-tax profit, £11.48m (£11.29m).
Statued earnings, 7.67p (7.40p).
Net dividend, 7.5p (6.5cp).

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • by Sandy McLachlan

Brewing results produce a sparkle

Beckhaven Brewery Group
Year to 31.3.83.
Pre-tax profit, £183,000 (£4,000).
Statued earnings, 0.55p (0.26p).
Turnover, £11.6m (£10.9m).
Net dividend/final nil
Share price 31p up 7p

Greenall Whitley
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pre-tax profit, £8.9m (£8.4m).
Statued earnings, 5.05p (4.95p).
Turnover, £121.0m (£120m).
Net interim/dividend, 1.7943p (1.708p).
Share price 126p up 2p Yield 4.2%

Young & Co's Brewery
Year to 31.3.83.
Pre-tax profit, £2.2m (£1.8m).
Statued earnings, 14.32p (13.9p).
Turnover, £30.6m (£27.9m).
Net dividend/final 2.5p making 4.5p (3.5p).
Share price 345 down 5p Yield 1.8%
Dividend payable

The cluster of brewery companies which reported figures yesterday produced impressive results, but for different reasons. The best performance came from Mr Eric Morley's Belhaven Brewery in Scotland, but the final results were overshadowed by the news that Virani Group, which owns 19 British hotels, has bought a 12 per cent stake in the company from Mr John Berkley, an outgoing director.

Mr Morley said that the deal will provide an extra outlet for Belhaven's beers but does not rule out the prospect of a full bid by Virani. In the meantime he has ambitious plans for the

Belhaven group. Pre-tax profits of £183,000 against £4,000 last time helped by a strong contribution from the mainstream brewing business, where profits rose from £346,000 to £402,000.

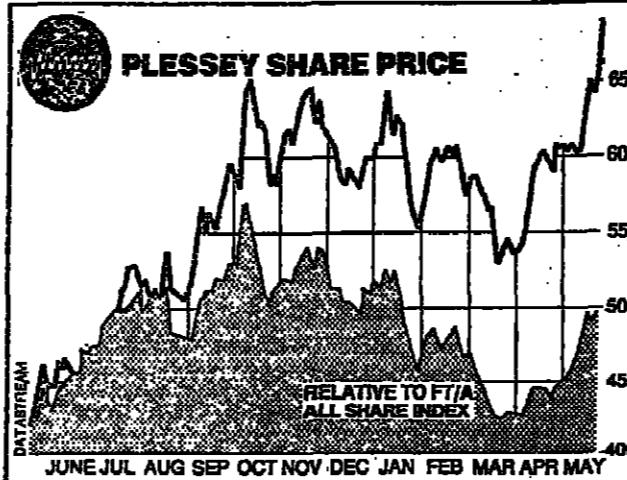
Elsewhere, efforts to curb the group's losses on its holiday camps and hotels have been fairly successful although Mr Morley is negotiating sales in these areas to stem losses and provide funds for new investments.

At Greenall Whitley, another of the brewers to produce interim results, it was also the non-brewing businesses which caused most of the problems.

The unfortunate investment in Arrowsmith, the ex-Laker holiday business, continues to cause problems and losses increased. No breakdown was made available, but the company is confident that Arrowsmith will be trading in the black for the second half of the year.

Pre-tax profits at Greenall Whitley were up from £8.4m to £8.9m, on a turnover which rose from £102m to £120m. Analysts are forecasting about £20m for the full year. The Shipstone's brewery in the East Midlands again made a healthy return and the group's auxiliary hotels business is also looking stronger.

At Young & Co's Brewery in London, pre-tax profits were up from £1.8m to £2.2m, but the improvement was largely due to property sales. Beer sales were down by 2 per cent in line with the national downturn.



JUNE JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY

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APPOINTMENTS

Scottish Provident names chief

Mr Gerald H. Elliot has been named chairman of Scottish Provident in succession to Mr James A. Lumisden. Mr Elliot is chairman of Christian Salvesen and of the Scottish Arts Council. Professor Ian G. Stewart of the University of Edinburgh succeeds Mr Elliot as deputy chairman.

Mr Murdoch McMaster, a director of House of Fraser, has become stores director of the group.

Mr M. Hughes is to join the board of Unilever as chief executive with overall operational responsibility in Britain and overseas. Mr D. H. Probert is joining as a non-executive director. Mr A. H. Lysall remains chairman but he and Mr D. G. Lysall, who also remains on the board will relinquish their positions as joint group managing directors.

Mr Allan Hewitt, formerly sales manager of Logica's office automation company, Logica VTS, has been appointed managing director of Business House Systems, the software subsidiary of the Hill Samuel Group.

Mr David M. Bulloch, managing director of Unigate Meat Holdings has joined the board of Unigate.

Mr Rodofo Boggi, chief manager, Greek branches, will become regional manager (Middle East and Africa) at Midland Bank International. He is succeeded in Greece by Mr Lefteris Hiliadakis, presently manager of treasury and the Athens branch.

Mr David Vives, formerly deputy chief manager, will become chief manager of Midland's Madrid branch on July 1 in succession to Mr Jacques de Mandat-Grancey, recently named regional director for Latin America.

Mr Douglas Robson and Mr Colin J. Willard have been appointed assistant vice presidents of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

Mr George Squar, deputy chairman of the Southern Electricity Board is to be Seeboard's new chairman after the retirement of Mr Robert Pennie.

At Mercantile Credit, the finance house subsidiary of Barclays Bank, Mr Brian Morris becomes executive division director, Mr Glynn Jenkins becomes finance director and executive director, accounts division, Mr Graham Traswell assumes responsibility for projects and new business services divisions and Mr Stanley Buckley takes charge of marketing division.

The Rt Hon Christopher Chataway has been made a non-executive director of a new exporting company within Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems. Its executive directors are Mr L. W. Maclean, Mr E. L. Jones (all from Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems) and Mr G. Badin (Plessey Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Region). The new company will be known as Plessey Telecommunications (International).

Dr J. R. McPhee, deputy managing director of the International Wool Secretariat, has succeeded Dr Hans Locher, managing director of Zellweger Uster AG, as president of the Textile Institute.

Williamsburg 4: White House aims to avoid confrontation and acrimony**America prepares for a summit without winners or losers**

President Reagan had wanted this weekend's economic summit to come as close to a fire-side chat as possible, but he has had to think again. Bailey Morris, in the last of our series, presents the American view.

As the final countdown approaches, US officials are almost ready to breathe a sigh of relief that the annual economic summit of western heads of state will be a low-key, even boring, event devoid of confrontation.

If all these conditions are met, the US will judge the ninth annual summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, a decided success.

Every precaution has been taken in recent weeks, to ensure that there will be no winners or losers at Williamsburg, no dramatic schemes to address the world's pressing economic problems; no replay of the public display of acrimony which erupted after last year's summit at Versailles.

"If Williamsburg goes as we expect, it will be a 'dog bites man' story," not the more dramatic 'man bites dog' story that would make good headlines", said Mr W. Allen Wallis, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs who is the head US planner (known in summit circles as "sherpa") for the summit.

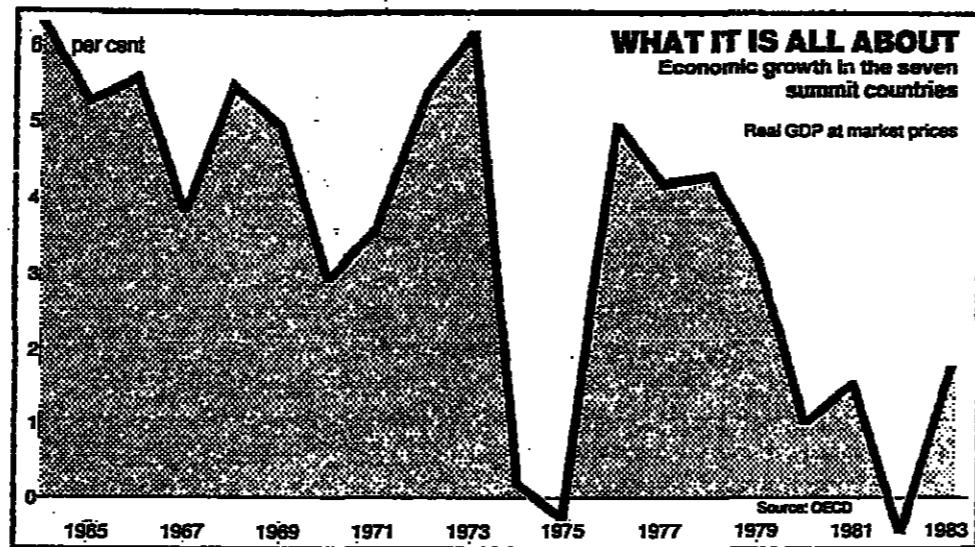
Until recently, however, when it became apparent that President Reagan's insistence on an informal, "fireside chat" approach to the summit had to be altered, officials had been expecting a bold display of political fireworks at Williamsburg.

The US notion that seven heads of states from the west's most powerful nations and the European Community could meet in one room to resolve their differences without an agenda or the prospect of a final communiqué was found wanting.

Word leaked out from the few preparatory sessions that the atmosphere among the "sherpas" from the seven summit governments was not good.

The public statements of head of states reflected sharp differences over economic and trade policies. The press began to speculate there would be another confrontation over East-West trade issues and a possible fight between France and the US over exchange rates and economic policies.

Faced with a potential disaster, the US, as host country, moved belatedly to return to a



more formal process similar to those which shaped the eight previous summits.

A paper, outlining a broad basis for agreement on a variety of contentious issues including exchange rates, economic recovery, high deficits and high interest rates, protectionism, and more, was circulated to all delegations and was generally approved.

It, in effect set an agenda and narrowed differences to the point that it is possible to achieve face-saving results for all.

Even though there will be no final communiqué, as such, there will now be a final "agreement" which is a looser form of communiqué drafted on the spot rather than months before, as has been traditional.

Disunity works only to the advantage of the East

None the less, the bureaucratic preparatory process which has become a fine diplomatic art since the first summit was held at Rambouillet in France in 1975, was finally unloosed. And just in time, according to Mr Robert Hormats, a former US state department official who is a veteran of the eight previous summits.

Mr Hormats said at a recent pre-summit conference sponsored by the European Community that the "nice low-key" envisioned by President Reagan was very likely to "erupt when the principals actually sat down at the table and began to discuss the issues."

A broking first for women's bank

New York (NYT) - In a new twist in the growing relationships between banks and discount brokerage firms, Muriel Siebert & Co has opened a branch in the First Women's Bank, the first time a discount brokerage firm has opened a branch in a commercial bank.

Miss Muriel Siebert, the

executive them through the affiliated brokerage firm.

Miss Siebert, who was the first woman to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange, said that in contrast to most other bank-brokerage relationships, customers of the brokerage branch would not be required to open an account at the bank.

Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary.

Within this context, unemployment would also be on the agenda because without significant gains in fighting unemployment, "there will be no sustained recovery," Mr Regan said.

The preparatory process is, therefore, essential to summits if only to "weed out issues which cannot be resolved" and to pinpoint those where there can be agreement, he said.

It was in the interest of presenting a united western front to the rest of the world that the US reluctantly agreed to accept this advice from numerous diplomats.

This show of western solidarity among heads of state of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, Canada, the US and the European Community has been a primary American aim from the beginning.

President Reagan has apparently adopted the view, advanced most recently by Lord Carrington that disunity in the West, as manifested by last year's Soviet pipeline dispute, works only to the advantage of the East.

The American strategy then, as outlined in the proposed "white paper" which surfaced two weeks ago, and in official briefings, is to produce a document in which heads of state will outline their commitment to pursue anti-inflationary policies which will sustain long term recovery.

If the French insist, the US will support a proposal that preparatory work begin on a new Bretton Woods-type conference to revise the international monetary system. On this point, the US stresses the "preparatory" aspect of agreement, noting that these sorts of conferences require three or more years to orchestrate properly.

The US will also seek a

general sort of declaration of the need to maintain unity within the alliance on political and economic relations with the Soviet bloc.

In all these areas, however, there are no great hopes that the summit will produce bold solutions to the pressing problems of the day.

Perhaps French President Francois Mitterrand summed it up when he told French reporters this week that he expects little to emerge from Williamsburg and that he could just as well stay at home.

Some high-level Reagan Administration officials said, however, that if the summit does nothing more than project a low-key level of general agreement on important issues at the same time it recognizes differences among western nations, it will have been a success.

"During these depressed times, if you can hold the system together and not let it sink under protectionism and debt, you have done something important," a White House official said.

Another primary US goal is a general commitment from the seven summit nations and the European Community to fight protectionism by pursuing specific ways to eliminate subsidies and the growing number of barriers to free trade. In addition the Third World debt crisis and the need to maintain capital flows to developing countries will be addressed.

In return for a strong show of support on these issues, the US

Doing too little is as dangerous as expecting too much

is prepared to make a few slight concessions of its own, including a recognition in the final agreement that big federal deficits and high interest rates, a condition which now exists in America, can retard the recovery.

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If this occurs, it is quite likely, indeed probable, that the heads of state will commission one or more studies to try and lay a foundation for resolving the differences in the future.

"That would be progress and is something summits can do," Mr Wallis said.

The US will also seek a

Industrial notebook**Quiet flows the trade deficit**

The story may lack the electoral impact of a Zimovoy Letter, but one cannot help feeling that the popular press has missed an opportunity by failing to expose the great Bolshevik petrol scandal - as it will doubtless come to be called.

This is the curious but undeniable fact that, although the North Sea has made Britain self-sufficient in oil, we continue to run a hefty trade deficit with the Soviet Union - and all because our refineries insist on importing significant quantities of Russian crude oil to manufacture into petrol and other products from the British market.

There is no secret about how or why the oil has been reaching Britain: it is our old friend market forces. The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, and despite having to supply the needs of most of Eastern Europe, it has regularly managed to squeeze about 10 per cent of its annual production out of the besieging hands of its consumers and onto the world market, where it can earn badly needed dollars.

Russians are now competitive traders

Total oil exports have edged up by a third in the last three years, much to the discomfort of Opec, among others.

As with their dealings in gold, diamonds and hard currency, the Russians have become keen and highly competitive traders of oil. Much of their oil is sold at spot-related rather than official prices, which recently has meant it has been available relatively cheaply.

With their counterparts in several European countries, Britain's now much more market-conscious refiners have been snapping it up to blend with their North Sea oil, which is how it ends up in motorists' petrol tanks. Britain is however the only oil-producing nation that imports oil from behind the Iron Curtain.

So free trade rules. But does it really meet the citizens of common sense? As Williamsburg this weekend will show, Europeans are distinctly dubious of the wisdom of Mr Reagan's desire to freeze East/West trade for wider political ends. It is a complex, global argument nevertheless, allowing the Russians to get away with the equivalent of selling sand to Saudi Arabia without any appreciable return. That would be progress and is something summits can do, say he is wrong?

Jonathan Davis

PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN 1982 RESULTS**"The 1982 experience of PPP is of very substantial growth"****Extracts from the 1982 report and accounts.**

It is with renewed pride and encouragement that I report on the PPP group's results for 1982 pride in reviewing the development begun over forty years ago by the founders of our organisation; encouragement from the quickening interest in private health care and medical insurance shown by the government and others, particularly by our 80,000 new subscribers.

Membership.

The subscriber population grew by a net 41,000 (12%) to 394,000.

Financial Strength.

We achieved sizeable additions to the numbers of subscribers, despite maintaining our policy of closely reflecting the rising costs of treatment in our subscription levels. As a non-profit-making company, limited by guarantee, we must sustain our financial strength through self-financing. It is our aim, however, to avoid sudden and substantial changes in our rates of subscription, while necessarily aiming at full cost recovery, taking one year with another. In addition, we aim to gain financial strength and flexibility by earning a significant contribution from investment funds, which at the end of 1982 amounted to £72m at market value.

Our success in these financial aims is shown by the following: subscription income in 1982 grew by £18m (34%) to £70m - a record level; income from subscriptions virtually broke even with the expenditure on meeting subscribers' claims plus administrative costs; net income from investments and realised capital gains was £4.2m, the highest so far achieved in any year; the group's reserves at market value rose by 43% to £42.7m at market value.

The following bar chart illustrates the growth in the number of subscribers between 1982 and 1983.

Other Developments.

One means of strengthening our organisation is to diversify and we are considering how, in the case of the PPP group, we can learn from our three recent ventures, viz. our association with the London Diagnostic and Imaging Centre, our ownership of the PPP Medical Centre and the formation of Private Patients Plan Limited in Hong Kong. During 1982, the throughput of clients at the two Centres developed encouragingly and a good foothold was established in the fast-growing Hong Kong market, which we entered in April 1982.

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COPIES OF THE 1982 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM PPP PRESS OFFICE 01360 0967.



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TDK Corporation ("TDK") is the largest manufacturer in the world of magnetic recording tapes and ferrite products and a major manufacturer of coil and ceramic electronic components. TDK's products are used extensively in consumer goods such as video tape recorders, audio equipment and televisions, as well as in office automation and telecommunications equipment and many industrial applications.

In the year ended 30th November, 1982 TDK's consolidated net sales and net earnings amounted to ¥304,490 million (\$1,268.7 million) and ¥29,213 million (\$121.7 million) respectively. TDK has approximately 15,000 employees and has manufacturing operations in Japan and in five other countries.

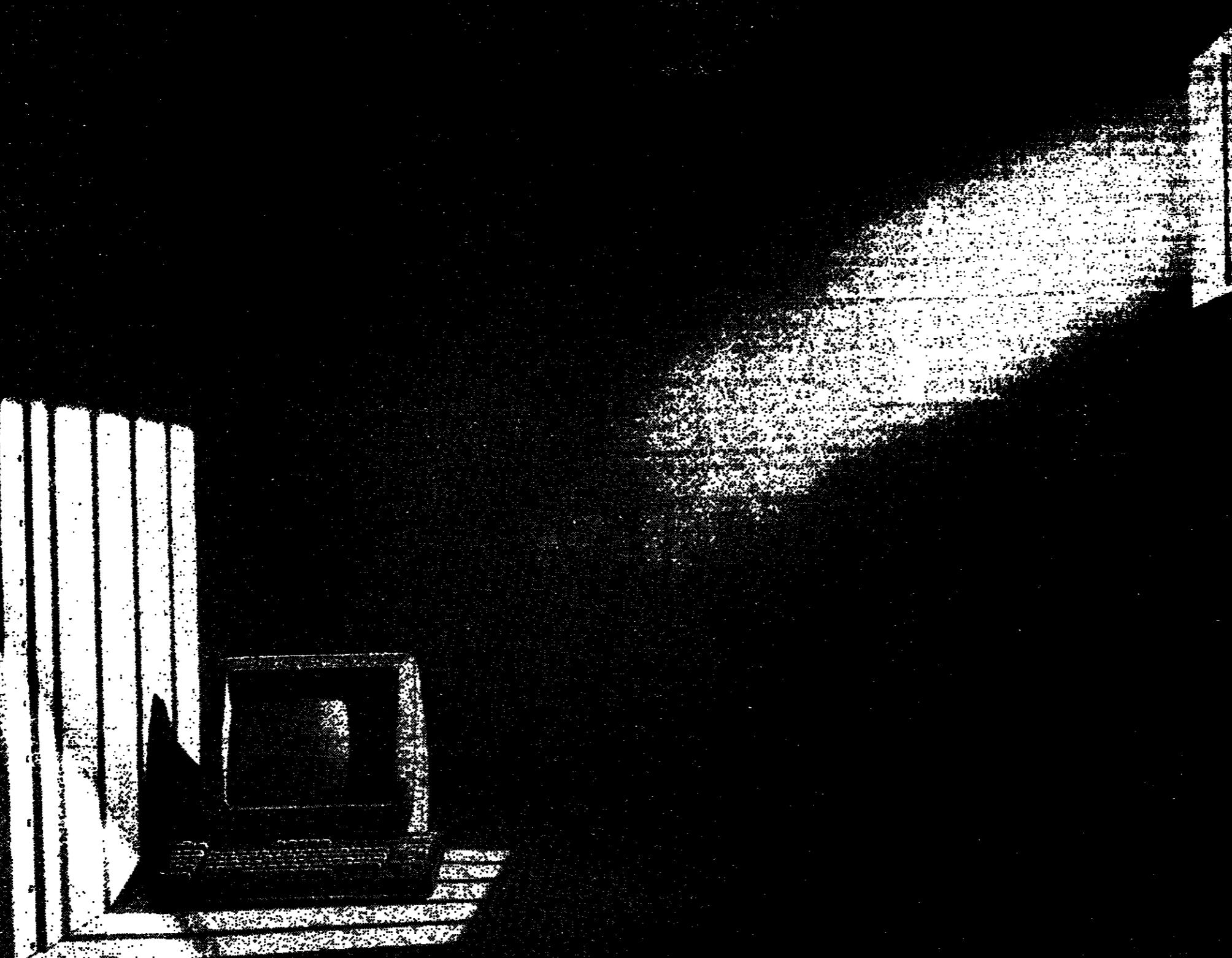
The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the 109,417,037 Shares of Common Stock in issue.

Particulars relating to TDK are available in the Exetel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 17th June, 1983 from:

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A day for British riders to forget

By John Wilcockson

British riders will remember the eventful sprint for third place and its time bonus of 10 seconds.

Pelizzetti easily outpaced the Czechoslovakian to win before the race, but only one minute made other 60 riders arrive. Davy made it back to the main bunch just before the finish and demonstrated his great strength by working his way through to take fourth place in the final (sixth on the stage).

This sprint was significantly won by Malcolm Elliott of Great Britain. Amatuer, who seems to have found what makes him a potential winner of this magnificent Milk Race. Elliott pipped the year-old Barras "I used to have," and Becker, who thus retained his yellow jersey.

Not so fortunate were Mark Bell, the former British amateur champion, and Jean-Luc Moret of France, who were both brought down on the last corner, when a

Polish rider fell.

RESULTS: Stage 4: Harlow to Ipswich. 2 N. Patow (Cz) (time trial), 3. M. Elliott (GB Amateur), 33.1. 4. S. Barras (F), 5. P. Pelizzetti (It), 6. P. Becker (GB Professional), 7. M. Kaczmarek (Cz), 8. D. Davy (GB Professional), 9. W. Nekrasowski (Pol), 10. H. Lachman (Cz), 11. J. G. Lemoine (F), 12. S. Vanech (GB Professional), 13. J. Lemoine (F), 14. P. Belotti (GB Amateur), 15. S. Lemoine (F), 16. P. Becker (GB Professional), 17. M. Moret (F), 18. P. Becker (GB Professional), 19. G. Gaudin (F), 20. S. Yates (GB Amateur), 21. P. Belotti (GB Professional), 22. S. Vanech (GB Professional), 23. P. Becker (GB Professional), 24. J. Lemoine (F), 25. P. Becker (GB Professional), 26. S. Lemoine (F), 27. P. Becker (GB Professional), 28. J. Lemoine (F), 29. P. Becker (GB Professional), 30. N. Martin (GB Amateur), 31. P. Becker (GB Professional), 32. P. Becker (GB Professional), 33. P. Becker (GB Professional), 34. P. Becker (GB Professional), 35. P. Becker (GB Professional), 36. P. Becker (GB Professional), 37. P. Becker (GB Professional), 38. P. Becker (GB Professional), 39. P. Becker (GB Professional), 40. P. Becker (GB Professional), 41. P. Becker (GB Professional), 42. P. Becker (GB Professional), 43. P. Becker (GB Professional), 44. P. Becker (GB Professional), 45. P. Becker (GB Professional), 46. P. Becker (GB Professional), 47. P. Becker (GB Professional), 48. P. Becker (GB Professional), 49. P. Becker (GB Professional), 50. P. Becker (GB Professional), 51. P. Becker (GB Professional), 52. P. Becker (GB Professional), 53. P. Becker (GB Professional), 54. P. Becker (GB Professional), 55. P. Becker (GB Professional), 56. P. Becker (GB Professional), 57. P. Becker (GB Professional), 58. P. Becker (GB Professional), 59. P. Becker (GB Professional), 60. P. Becker (GB Professional).

OVERALL: 1. Becker, 15h 57m 08.4s; 2. N. Patow, 15h 57m 21.4s; 3. S. Barras (F), 15h 57m 27.7s; 4. Yates, 15h 57m 31.5s; 5. S. Vanech (GB Professional), 15h 57m 37.5s; 6. P. Becker (GB Professional), 15h 57m 40.2s; 7. M. Elliott (GB Amateur), 15h 57m 43.1s; 8. D. Davy (GB Professional), 15h 57m 43.2s; 9. G. Gaudin (F), 15h 57m 43.3s; 10. J. Lemoine (F).

GOLF

Challenge to Faldo

By Mitchell Platts

Nick Faldo attempts to win a record fourth tournament in succession in the £90,000 Sun Alliance PGA championship starting at Royal St George today. Faldo, who has won the French Open, the Martini international and the Car Care Plan international during the last three weeks, is also chasing his fourth PGA title, having won in 1978, 1980 and 1981.

Founded in 1857, the Royal St George club is steeped in tradition and recognized as a golfing haven. As Bernard Darvin once wrote, it is "nearly my idea of heaven as to be attained in any earthly links." The Royal St George's J. H. Taylor, in 1894, won the first Open Championship to be held outside Scotland. His aggregate was 326. It can be stated with some confidence that the winner this week will require to score closer to the 276, four under par, that Bill Rogers posted to win the Open in 1981.

In his current form, Faldo must feel confident of accumulation the right figures. He is 13 under par for the tournament rounds he has completed since returning from the United States. He will, however, be severely tested.

Severiano Ballesteros, Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer, who was runner-up to Rogers in 1981, also compete in what promises to be an enthralling bank holiday weekend for golf spectators.

More golf, page 24

Magath shows what the world is missing

Athens (Reuter) - When the jeweller gets round to engraving the European Cup he could do worse than inscribe it: "1983 Hamburg (and Felix Magath)". Magath, aged 29, joined the competition's list of all-time greats at the Olympic Stadium here on Wednesday with a virtuoso performance which left Juventus, of Italy, looking strictly second fiddle.

Hamburg's 1-0 victory, which took the cup back to West Germany for the first time since Bayern Munich completed their three triumphs in 1976, was due almost entirely to Magath - and not just for his eighth-minute cup-winning goal. He was a spellbinding display highlighted by a 25-yard left-foot shot. The ball dipped, spun, swerved and did everything but whistle "Zorba the Greek" on its way to the back of the net, leaving Dino Zoff in goal mesmerized.

Magath has every reason to look back on his night's work with the utmost satisfaction. For sitting among the 75,000 spectators was Jupp Derwall, the West German national team manager, who chose to ignore Magath's rare midfield artistry during the World Cup in Spain last summer.

Many still feel that if Magath had given a prolonged run in Spain instead of one appearance on the left wing West Germany



"Felix Magath" cup temporarily in the possession of Hirubesch (left) and Jacobs

Joy, Hamburgers and champagne

Hamburg (Reuter) - Hamburg flew home to an exuberant welcome yesterday following their 1-0 victory over Juventus, of Italy, in the European Cup final in Athens on Wednesday night. A crowd of about 5,000 supporters waving the club's blue-and-white flags and sounding horns crowded the observation terrace and cheered wildly as the Horst Riedel, emerged from the tunnel holding the trophy. The man of the hour, Klaus von Dokhann, presented the team with a magnum of champagne.

The celebrations of the West German press were unrestrained. "Hurray - we've got the cup!" Football friends in Germany, let's celebrate! Hamburg has won a memorable victory!" was the banner heading carried by the popular daily *Bild Zeitung* across yesterday front pages.

Some commentators saw Hamburg's victory, the first by a German team since Bayern Munich's third consecutive win in 1976, as satisfying revenge for the national team's 3-1 defeat by Italy in last summer's world Cup final.

But most stressed that Juventus lavish spending on foreign talent

From riches to ruins in Athens

Athens (Agencies) - Not surprisingly, after the defeat of Juventus in the European Cup final here on Wednesday evening, it seems likely that the Italian champions will have to rebuild their team if they are to achieve their ambition of becoming European champions. However, the best part of form on Paolo Rossi, Michel Platini and Zbigniew Boniek, the only thing the Italians have proved is that money cannot always buy success.

The President of the Italian Football Federation called Juventus' performance: "The worst performance by any Italian team in a European final", and the Juventus manager, Claudio Trapattoni, quickly agreed. Trapattoni, who collected two European Cup winners' medals with AC Milan in the 1960s, now looks certain to rip up his team sheet. But he may have to be quick about it since himself could well be replaced.

Boniek was Juventus' best player until he tired in the second half, but he has played his last game for Juventus. He is moving to Torino, Bologna and others who may leave the Studio Comunale include Rossi and Boniek.

It has been an open secret in the Juventus headquarters this week that they would not stand in Rossi's way if he wanted a move. Rossi focused on the periphery of the action in the final and Boniek, too,

was but a shadow of the player who was unrestrained. "Juve betrayed us," blared the headline, introducing six pages just on the final. The caption next to a photo of Hamburg's goal asked the Juventus goalkeeper: "Zoff, what did you do?"

La Repubblica's veteran goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, who is now 41 may also be missing next season. There was talk before the final that Juventus had made an offer for Zoff's international understudy, Ivano Vordon, of Internazionale. Immediately, the word went round that Zoff would continue for one more season. But on Wednesday's night's display, it is time he quit.

Even if the present team on Trapattoni that this season must be considered a failure, Juventus have surrendered the League championship to Roma and meet the same club again in the quarter-finals of the Italian cup.

Should Juventus lose, they will have to be content with a place in next year's UEFA cup, a poor reward for a club which has set its heart on becoming champions of Europe.

ROME: Press reaction to Juventus' defeat ranged from the muted to predictably operatic and the hysterical. The *Gazzetta dello Sport*, which manages to devote at least six pages to soccer news seven

days a week for most of the year,

was generous to Juventus in

its front-page comment which appeared under the headline "Juventus drew up a smoke."

The Turin-based *L'Espresso* said that, for Juventus, the match was a "Greek tragedy" and the *Corriere dello Sport* groaned: "The cup is cursed."

The player most criticised

was Juventus' World Cup hero,

Rossi, who was - humiliatingly - substituted in the second half.

The Roma daily, *Il Messaggero*, which naturally tends to support Juventus' rivals, Roma, could hardly conceal its glee. Nevertheless, it was generous to Juventus in its front-page comment which appeared under the headline "Juventus drew up a smoke."

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SPORT

CRICKET

Shepherd ready to be led into the England fold

By John Woodcock

EDGARSTON: Warwickshire, with all their second-innings wickets in hand, are 112 runs behind Gloucestershire.

If the England selectors are looking for the players in form for the Presidential World Cup they had better choose John Shepherd. Yesterday against Warwickshire he allowed his seven for 50 on Wednesday (his best championship analysis) with a marvellous innings of 168 (two short of his best championship score) and, although he has played five times for West Midlands since then, 10 years since he last did so, so that through one of our rather strange decisions he is now eligible for England.

For Gloucestershire's sixth wicket Shepherd and the estimable Graveney added 268 in 72 overs. Coming together at 83 for five (the equivalent of 83 for six, Romaines having been run out) and, although he has played five times for West Midlands since then, 10 years since he last did so, so that through one of our rather strange decisions he is now eligible for England.

Once Old had run up against Shepherd, Ferreira looked the likeliest of their bowlers. Until Hogg came on, that is. For some reason best known to himself Willis declined to give Hogg a chance until a quarter of an hour before the end when he did. Hogg took three for seven in 31 overs, including Graveney caught off a long hop, and Shepherd of a skier. As a tactician Willis acts, when he does in a mysterious way.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings: 213 (A M Ferreira 50, J N Shepherd 7 for 50). Second innings

K D Lloyd not out 28
K D Knight look on 28
Extras (no 1) 28

Total (no wickets) 57

GLoucestershire: First innings

A W Hossack 47
J M Tait 46
P Balston & Stevenson 14
P Bannister & Hampshire b Old 18
D A Morris & Tadcaster b Old 0
J A Hogg 10
J D Graveney Smith b Hogg 168
J P Ferreira 94
J C Steele 90
G E Salterbury not out 1
Extras (2 b, 2 n-o, 6) 27

Total (8 wickets) 322

Fall of wickets: 1-36, 2-72, 3-74, 4-75, 5-85, 6-107, 7-127, 8-132, 9-142, 10-153, 11-172, 12-182, 13-192, 14-202, 15-212, 16-222, 17-232, 18-242, 19-252, 20-262, 21-272, 22-282, 23-292, 24-302, 25-312, 26-322, 27-332, 28-342, 29-352, 30-362, 31-372, 32-382, 33-392, 34-402, 35-412, 36-422, 37-432, 38-442, 39-452, 40-462, 41-472, 42-482, 43-492, 44-502, 45-512, 46-522, 47-532, 48-542, 49-552, 50-562, 51-572, 52-582, 53-592, 54-602, 55-612, 56-622, 57-632, 58-642, 59-652, 60-662, 61-672, 62-682, 63-692, 64-702, 65-712, 66-722, 67-732, 68-742, 69-752, 70-762, 71-772, 72-782, 73-792, 74-802, 75-812, 76-822, 77-832, 78-842, 79-852, 80-862, 81-872, 82-882, 83-892, 84-902, 85-912, 86-922, 87-932, 88-942, 89-952, 90-962, 91-972, 92-982, 93-992, 94-1002, 95-1012, 96-1022, 97-1032, 98-1042, 99-1052, 100-1062, 101-1072, 102-1082, 103-1092, 104-1102, 105-1112, 106-1122, 107-1132, 108-1142, 109-1152, 110-1162, 111-1172, 112-1182, 113-1202, 114-1222, 115-1242, 116-1262, 117-1282, 118-1302, 119-1322, 120-1342, 121-1362, 122-1382, 123-1402, 124-1422, 125-1442, 126-1462, 127-1482, 128-1502, 129-1522, 130-1542, 131-1562, 132-1582, 133-1602, 134-1622, 135-1642, 136-1662, 137-1682, 138-1702, 139-1722, 140-1742, 141-1762, 142-1782, 143-1802, 144-1822, 145-1842, 146-1862, 147-1882, 148-1902, 149-1922, 150-1942, 151-1962, 152-1982, 153-2002, 154-2022, 155-2042, 156-2062, 157-2082, 158-2102, 159-2122, 160-2142, 161-2162, 162-2182, 163-2202, 164-2222, 165-2242, 166-2262, 167-2282, 168-2302, 169-2322, 170-2342, 171-2362, 172-2382, 173-2402, 174-2422, 175-2442, 176-2462, 177-2482, 178-2502, 179-2522, 180-2542, 181-2562, 182-2582, 183-2602, 184-2622, 185-2642, 186-2662, 187-2682, 188-2702, 189-2722, 190-2742, 191-2762, 192-2782, 193-2802, 194-2822, 195-2842, 196-2862, 197-2882, 198-2902, 199-2922, 200-2942, 201-2962, 202-2982, 203-2992, 204-3002, 205-3012, 206-3022, 207-3032, 208-3042, 209-3052, 210-3062, 211-3072, 212-3082, 213-3092, 214-3102, 215-3112, 216-3122, 217-3132, 218-3142, 219-3152, 220-3162, 221-3172, 222-3182, 223-3192, 224-3202, 225-3212, 226-3222, 227-3232, 228-3242, 229-3252, 230-3262, 231-3272, 232-3282, 233-3292, 234-3302, 235-3312, 236-3322, 237-3332, 238-3342, 239-3352, 240-3362, 241-3372, 242-3382, 243-3392, 244-3402, 245-3412, 246-3422, 247-3432, 248-3442, 249-3452, 250-3462, 251-3472, 252-3482, 253-3492, 254-3502, 255-3512, 256-3522, 257-3532, 258-3542, 259-3552, 260-3562, 261-3572, 262-3582, 263-3592, 264-3602, 265-3612, 266-3622, 267-3632, 268-3642, 269-3652, 270-3662, 271-3672, 272-3682, 273-3692, 274-3702, 275-3712, 276-3722, 277-3732, 278-3742, 279-3752, 280-3762, 281-3772, 282-3782, 283-3792, 284-3802, 285-3812, 286-3822, 287-3832, 288-3842, 289-3852, 290-3862, 291-3872, 292-3882, 293-3892, 294-3902, 295-3912, 296-3922, 297-3932, 298-3942, 299-3952, 300-3962, 301-3972, 302-3982, 303-3992, 304-4002, 305-4012, 306-4022, 307-4032, 308-4042, 309-4052, 310-4062, 311-4072, 312-4082, 313-4092, 314-4102, 315-4112, 316-4122, 317-4132, 318-4142, 319-4152, 320-4162, 321-4172, 322-4182, 323-4192, 324-4202, 325-4212, 326-4222, 327-4232, 328-4242, 329-4252, 330-4262, 331-4272, 332-4282, 333-4292, 334-4302, 335-4312, 336-4322, 337-4332, 338-4342, 339-4352, 340-4362, 341-4372, 342-4382, 343-4392, 344-4402, 345-4412, 346-4422, 347-4432, 348-4442, 349-4452, 350-4462, 351-4472, 352-4482, 353-4492, 354-4502, 355-4512, 356-4522, 357-4532, 358-4542, 359-4552, 360-4562, 361-4572, 362-4582, 363-4592, 364-4602, 365-4612, 366-4622, 367-4632, 368-4642, 369-4652, 370-4662, 371-4672, 372-4682, 373-4692, 374-4702, 375-4712, 376-4722, 377-4732, 378-4742, 379-4752, 380-4762, 381-4772, 382-4782, 383-4792, 384-4802, 385-4812, 386-4822, 387-4832, 388-4842, 389-4852, 390-4862, 391-4872, 392-4882, 393-4892, 394-4902, 395-4912, 396-4922, 397-4932, 398-4942, 399-4952, 400-4962, 401-4972, 402-4982, 403-4992, 404-5002, 405-5012, 406-5022, 407-5032, 408-5042, 409-5052, 410-5062, 411-5072, 412-5082, 413-5092, 414-5102, 415-5112, 416-5122, 417-5132, 418-5142, 419-5152, 420-5162, 421-5172, 422-5182, 423-5192, 424-5202, 425-5212, 426-5222, 427-5232, 428-5242, 429-5252, 430-5262, 431-5272, 432-5282, 433-5292, 434-5302, 435-5312, 436-5322, 437-5332, 438-5342, 439-5352, 440-5362, 441-5372, 442-5382, 443-5392, 444-5402, 445-5412, 446-5422, 447-5432, 448-5442, 449-5452, 450-5462, 451-5472, 452-5482, 453-5492, 454-5502, 455-5512, 456-5522, 457-5532, 458-5542, 459-5552, 460-5562, 461-5572, 462-5582, 463-5592, 464-5602, 465-5612, 466-5622, 467-5632, 468-5642, 469-5652, 470-5662, 471-5672, 472-5682, 473-5692, 474-5702, 475-5712, 476-5722, 477-5732, 478-5742, 479-5752, 480-5762, 481-5772, 482-5782, 483-5792, 484-5802, 485-5812, 486-5822, 487-5832, 488-5842, 489-5852, 490-5862, 491-5872, 492-5882, 493-5892, 494-5902, 495-5912, 496-5922, 497-5932, 498-5942, 499-5952, 500-5962, 501-5972, 502-5982, 503-5992, 504-6002, 505-6012, 506-6022, 507-6032, 508-6042, 509-6052, 510-6062, 511-6072, 512-6082, 513-6092, 514-6102, 515-6112, 516-6122, 517-6132, 518-6142, 519-6152, 520-6162, 521-6172, 522-6182, 523-6192, 524-6202, 525-6212, 526-6222, 527-6232, 528-6242, 529-6252, 530-6262, 531-6272, 532-6282, 533-6292, 534-6302, 535-6312, 536-6322, 537-6332, 538-6342, 539-6352, 540-6362, 541-6372, 542-6382, 543-6392, 544-6402, 545-6412, 546-6422, 547-6432, 548-6442, 549-6452, 550-6462, 551-6472, 552-6482, 553-6492, 554-6502, 555-6512, 556-6522, 557-6532, 558-6542, 559-6552, 560-6562, 561-6572, 562-6582, 563-6592, 564-6602, 565-6612, 566-6622, 567-6632, 568-6642, 569-6652, 570-6662, 571-6672, 572-6682, 573-6692, 574-6702, 575-6712, 576-6722, 577-6732, 578-6742, 579-6752, 580-6762, 581-6772, 582-6782, 583-6792, 584-6802, 585-6812, 586-6822, 587-6832, 588-6842, 589-6852, 590-6862, 591-6872, 592-6882, 593-6892, 594-6902, 595-6912, 596-6922, 597-6932, 598-6942, 599-6952, 600-6962, 601-6972, 602-6982, 603-6992, 604-7002, 605-7012, 606-7022, 607-7032, 608-7042, 609-7052, 610-7062, 611-7072, 612-7082, 613-7092, 614-7102, 615-7112, 616-7122, 617-7132, 618-7142, 619-7152, 620-7162, 621-7172, 622-7182, 623-7192, 624-7202, 625-7212, 626-7222, 627-7232, 628-7242, 629-7252, 630-7262, 631-7272, 632-7282, 633-7292, 634-7302, 635-7312, 636-7322, 637-7332, 638-7342, 639-7352, 640-7362, 641-7372, 642-7382, 643-7392, 644-7402, 645-7412, 646-7422, 647-7432, 648-7442, 649-7452, 650-7462, 651-7472, 652-7482, 653-7492, 654-7502, 655-7512, 656-7522, 657-7532, 658-7542, 659-7552, 660-7562, 661-7572, 662-7582, 663-7592, 664-7602, 665-7612, 666-7622, 667-7632, 668-7642, 669-7652, 670-7662, 671-7672, 672-7682, 673-7692, 674-7702, 675-7712, 676-7722, 677-7732, 678-7742, 679-7752, 680-7762, 681-7772, 682-7782, 683-7792, 684-7802, 685-7812, 686-7822, 687-7832, 688-7842, 689-7852, 690-7862, 691-7872, 69

RACING: CONFIDENCE GROWS FOR THE LOCALLY-TRAINED KUWAIT TOWER

Mercer hopes to make it thirtieth time lucky

By Michael Seely.

Hopes are high at Epsom that Joe Mercer can break his Derby hoodoo on Kuwait Tower next Wednesday. The stylish and polished horseman boasts a remarkable record of having ridden in 29 Derbys, in an unbroken sequence, with two seconds and a third to his credit. Of the other jockeys in action today Lester Piggott has had the same number of mounts. But although the acknowledged master of the switchback course started those years earlier than Mercer when he finished unplaced on Zuchero back in 1951, he was a bystander in 1961 and 62 and again in 1982.

A victory for Kuwait Tower would be the first win for a local horse since that of the Tom Walls owned and trained Almond the Fifth in 1932. John Sutcliffe has earned his reputation as a plunderer of the big handicaps. But the man who had the bookmakers squeaking for mercy after Tender Heart's triumph in the 1980 Royal Hunt Cup also showed his expertise when sending out Right Tack to win the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas in 1969.

Sutcliffe is nothing if not a realist. "Provided that Kuwait Tower stays a mile and a half — old he has never trained. The Nijinsky colt's fifth in the Guineas show that he had

trained on. He has pleased his handler in his preparation and looks all set to give the master to finish in the first three". The of West Isley his third Derby three-year-old delighted his trainer in his final gallop yesterday morning. "He went a good, hard turn with Joe on board. He told me that he felt a much stronger horse than last year."

Kuwait Tower showed a tendency to hang under pressure as a two-year-old, particularly when fourth to Dunbath in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot. "Mercer said that he felt weak and inexperienced on that occasion". And Kuwait Tower certainly showed no signs of flinching when fourth to Lomond in the 2,000 Guineas.

Even the punts most reasonably satisfied with Kuwait Tower's pedigree. He is by Little Current out of Grey Vitteso and therefore half brother to last year's third, Silver Hawk.

At his current odds of 14-1

Kuwait Tower must represent the best each-way value in the race. And now that the ground is drying up the 8-1 against Goryton should also be taken. Dick Hern stated last year that Goryton was the best two-year-old he'd seen. Last year he got the best out of the third string to Robert Sangster's bow. Stoute has also firmly scuttched

the adverse rumours about winner of Sandown's Guardian Cock Rooster. "The colt did not work too well on Saturday but I well Zoffany has been backed

pleased with the way he recently I had been favou

Zoffany, who has been working

so well in blinder," said the from Guy Harwood. Greivin Starkey, the stable jockey, will be well on his way to winning the runner-up to Wess in the Irish equivalent.

Michael Stoute, having had

Shoemaker snatched from under his nose, has therefore engaged Bruce Raymond for Shearwater. The Newmarket

trainer had always had a high regard for Raymond's abilities and this strong rider is sure to get the best out of the third string to Robert Sangster's bow. Stoute has also firmly scuttched

Haydock Park

Draw advantage: low numbers best.
Total double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.
2.0 ST HELENS STAKES (2-y-o maidens filly: £2,096; 5f) (10 runners).
101 4000-10 ALLEGRIANA (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
102 4000-10 CHAPEL COTTAGE (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
103 4000-10 FAIRFIELD BELLE (A Hunter) E Edkin 8-11 P Cook
104 4000-10 KUWAIT TOWER (M) (Hawthorn) J Mercer 8-11 S Coxhead
105 4000-10 LORNA-BILLY (B) (L Cloy) W Clay 8-11 M Miller
106 4000-10 MILE EMPIRE (R) (Sangster) B Hills 8-11
107 4000-10 RED DUCK (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
108 4000-10 RED FEVER (L) (Sangster) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
109 4000-10 YOU LOVE ME (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 8-11 S Parsons
110 4000-10 2-5 Fornells 100-30 Alzaygues, 9-2 Red Line Fever, 6 Palmedale Belle, 8 Kuwait Wind, 10 You Love Me, 12 Chapel Cottage, 20 others.
2.30 LOWTON HANDICAP (selling: £1,205; 1m 21 131yd) (16).
2008-19 STREAMON (G) (Widener) M Camacho 4-7 M Broth 3
2009-20 STONE (M) (Carr) E Carr 4-7 J Carr 7
2010-21 LADY EVERGREEN (M) (P) (C) (Entwistle Textiles) J Etherington 5-6 (5) and
2011-22 4400-91 MUSIC IN MY HEART (M) (C Rawley) M C Reilly 9-6-5 T Rogers
2012-23 4000-92 MUSICAL MORN (M) (C Rawley) M C Reilly 9-6-5 T Rogers
2013-24 4000-93 CANAILLES (M) (Seymour) M White 6-3 D Walker 3
2014-25 HAWAIIAN HEM (M) (White) W Clay 4-6-5 R Young
2015-26 SOONER JET (M) (Seymour) M White 6-3 D Walker 3
2016-27 WYNNWIRTH (Seymour) (J) Jones 5-3 S Coxhead
2017-28 DOROTHY BRENT (M) (Richards) G Richards 4-6-5
2018-29 PRETTY OF LIGHT (M) (Seymour) G Richards 4-6-5
2019-30 FAIR DEAL (R) (Sangster) P Match 6-10 Pat Eddiey
2020-31 4000-94 WHISPER (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2021-32 4000-95 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2022-33 4000-96 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2023-34 4000-97 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2024-35 4000-98 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2025-36 4000-99 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2026-37 4000-100 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2027-38 4000-101 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2028-39 4000-102 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2029-40 4000-103 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2030-41 4000-104 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2031-42 4000-105 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2032-43 4000-106 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2033-44 4000-107 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2034-45 4000-108 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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2038-49 4000-112 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2039-50 4000-113 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2040-51 4000-114 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2041-52 4000-115 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2042-53 4000-116 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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2044-55 4000-118 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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2050-61 4000-124 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2051-62 4000-125 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2052-63 4000-126 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2053-64 4000-127 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2054-65 4000-128 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2055-66 4000-129 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2056-67 4000-130 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2057-68 4000-131 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2058-69 4000-132 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2059-70 4000-133 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2060-71 4000-134 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2061-72 4000-135 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2062-73 4000-136 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2063-74 4000-137 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2064-75 4000-138 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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2069-80 4000-143 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2070-81 4000-144 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2071-82 4000-145 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2072-83 4000-146 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2073-84 4000-147 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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2101-112 4000-175 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2102-113 4000-176 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2103-114 4000-177 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2104-115 4000-178 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2105-116 4000-179 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2106-117 4000-180 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2107-118 4000-181 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2108-119 4000-182 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2109-120 4000-183 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2110-121 4000-184 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2111-122 4000-185 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
2112-123 4000-186 WINDY (M) (Hawthorn) M Thornton-Jones 8-11 P Cook
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LEGAL NOTICE

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia).
B.H.P. House, 140 William Street, Melbourne, 3000

Pursuant to Section 534, 1 of the Companies (Victoria) Code 1981 it is the intention of the Directors of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to transfer to the Treasurer of Victoria for

and on behalf of the undermentioned shareholders whose whereabouts the Company by exercise of reasonable diligence has not been able to discover for a period of not less than six (6) years the shares registered in their respective names.

Name and Registered Address of Shareholder	Number of Shares	Name and Registered Address of Shareholder	Number of Shares	Name and Registered Address of Shareholder	Number of Shares
Mr. Eric M. Atkin Witherby River Road TAPLOW, BUCKS.	39	Mr. Leonard Malcolm Gibbs, Varlets, 9 Ferrard Close, Mill Ride, ASCOT, BERKSHIRE.	1	Mr. Richard J. Pelham, The Old Rectory, Spaldwick, HUNTINGDON.	33
Eric Lat Amherst, Ronald Anderson, c/o Gadsden Building, Exeter & Gloucester 10 Chapel Street LIVERPOOL L3 9DT.	1	Mrs. Rosemary Goode, Den House, Marley Lane, BATTLE, SUSSEX.	9	Mr. Keith G. Perkins 43 Chipstead Park, SEVENOAKS, KENT.	3
Mr. David A. Atkin, 147 Highgate Avenue, BUXTON HEATH, HERTS	2	Mr. Gerald Gorman, 2 Stamford Road, Dalston, LONDON N1.	8	Mr. Nicholas John Platt, 11 Laburnum Grove, Gomersal, HARROWWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE.	6
Mr. Gerald B. Atkin, 24 Waterton Road, Beaconsfield, BUCKS.	46	Mrs. Anthea Greenwood, The Barton, Parrockbourne, CANTERBURY, KENT.	62	Dr. Arnold Powell, 5 Cannons Close, The Bishops Ave., LONDON N2 0BH.	3
Mr. David Hamer Bell, 27 St. Margaret's Street, Kings Road, LONDON W1.	1	Mr. Eldon F. Le P. Power & Ms. Cynthia M. C. Power & Ms. Lillian H. C. Kingston/1928/ c/o Messrs. Smallfield Fizburgh, Tillet & Co., 24 Portland Place, LONDON W1.	164	Mr. Eldon F. Le P. Power & Ms. Cynthia M. C. Power & Ms. Lillian H. C. Kingston/1928/ c/o Messrs. Smallfield Fizburgh, Tillet & Co., 24 Portland Place, LONDON W1.	1
Mr. Barry Baileys 55 St. John's Street, LEEDS	9	Mr. Peter Hodgson, Fonthill Road, North Chingford, LONDON E4.	2	Mr. Brian Charles Edward Priddy & Mrs. Elsie Hilda Mary Priddy, 31 The Fairways, LEAMINGTON SPA.	14
Mr. Paul Baileys, Barret, Gardens Mount, 2a, Shirley, Eastgate, near YARDSTONE, NEWCASTLE.	1	Mr. Geoffrey Roger Heywood, Fourways, Peter Row Smith Heath, GREAT MISSENDEN, BUCKS.	2	Miss Jane Probyn, 151 Weston Moon Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, CHESHIRE.	1
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Mr. Alan Baileys, Barret, Gardens Mount, 2a, Shirley, Eastgate, near YARDSTONE, NEWCASTLE.	1	Rima Wholesale Ltd., 49/50 Great Marborough Street, LONDON W1.	58	Rima Wholesale Ltd., 49/50 Great Marborough Street, LONDON W1.	1
Mr. Alan Baileys 12, The Old Court, Caversham, LONDON E4.	1	Mr. John F. Robertson, 20 Birnam Crescent, BEARSDEN, DUNBARTONSHIRE.	12	Mr. John F. Robertson, 20 Birnam Crescent, BEARSDEN, DUNBARTONSHIRE.	49
Mr. Arthur H. Bates 19 Carter Gardens, Caversham, Epsom, SURREY.	1	Mr. David Ross, Sweat & Wells Ltd., 1 Downs Park Road, Dalston, LONDON E8.	3	Mr. David Ross, Sweat & Wells Ltd., 1 Downs Park Road, Dalston, LONDON E8.	21
Mr. Richard N. Brown, 81 Newmarket, LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDS.	3	Mr. Eric I. Anson Richardson, 42 Main Street, HORNEY, NR. LANCASTER, LANC.	3	Mr. Eric I. Anson Richardson, 42 Main Street, HORNEY, NR. LANCASTER, LANC.	1
Mr. Cyril John Butcher, 20 Warden Ave, ALVASTON, DERBY DE12 2UE	32	Rima Wholesale Ltd., 49/50 Great Marborough Street, LONDON W1.	3	Rima Wholesale Ltd., 49/50 Great Marborough Street, LONDON W1.	1
Mr. Peter A. Burstone & Mr. Anthony J. Young, 12A/13A Old Court, Caversham, LONDON E4.	7	Mr. John F. Robertson, 20 Birnam Crescent, BEARSDEN, DUNBARTONSHIRE.	12	Mr. John F. Robertson, 20 Birnam Crescent, BEARSDEN, DUNBARTONSHIRE.	1
Mr. Peter J. Capell, 11 Broadwater Park, SOUTH SHIELDS CO. DURHAM.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	97	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	2
Mr. William S. H. Churchill, c/o Barratt & Sons Ltd., TWYFORD, BERS.	3	Mr. Herbert Shipp, 69 Cotsold Road, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol.	7	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	164
Miss Elenor Florence E. Cole & Miss Anne Cole, 29 Recent Road, SURRY TOW., SURREY.	1	Mr. Colin Paul Smith, 38 Sun Lane, HARPENDEN, HERTS.	34	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	2
Mrs. Jeanne-Marc Clements c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., HORLEY, SURREY.	1	Mr. John William M. Smith, 150 Stamford Road, BOSTON, LINCS.	34	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Ms. Hosie D. Cooper, 49 Wick Road, TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX.	84	Mr. Carl E. Snitcher, 1 Cuross Street, LONDON W1.	7	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Kenneth S. Coppe, c/o Comdr Innes Hamilton, 10 Haymarket, LONDON SW1.	1	Miss Carolyn Stephens, Ludgate, Lynsted, Sittingbourne, KENT.	8	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Peter J. Corran, Tudhope Village, SPENNITHOOR, Co. DURHAM.	1	Mr. Joyce Stokes, 64 Western Road, Bitterley, ESSEX.	15	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Peter J. Cox, Low Sedbury, Gilling West Richmond, YORKSHIRE.	9	Mr. Richard James Strong, Bletsoe Castle, BLETSOE, BEDFORDSHIRE.	12	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Kenneth Peter Crisp, 174 Ravenhurst Road, HARBORNE BIRMINGHAM.	14	Mr. Iris Regina Stubbs, Penn Court, Hollingbourne, MAIDSTONE, KENT.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mrs. Alix Georgina Delamain, The Old Cottage, Sandford, Nr. Woodley, BERKSHIRE.	15	Mr. Raymond Swinfield, 51 Newstead Way, Somerset Road, LONDON SW19.	7	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Miss Jill C. Delany, 210 Chisenhams Gardens, LONDON NW8.	103	Mr. Douglas Brian Thompson, Kinloch Park Way, BEXLEY, KENT.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Kenneth S. Dewberry & Mrs. Helen J. Dewberry, 6 Ridgeway, Three Bridges, CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.	12	Mr. Samuel Clifford Thompson, Thomdale, Quilly Dromore, CO. DOWN, N.I.	63	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mrs. Gloria Emma Dijkstra, 26 Westmoor Court, Carlton Drive, Putney, LONDON SW15.	21	Mr. David Frederick Maltby, Bargate Farm, Drayton Parsonage, BLETCHEY, BUCKS.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. John Duke, 37 Wood Street, LONDON EC2.	2	Mr. Bridget Anne P. Manley, 21 Broad Lane, Hale, Nr. Altringham, CHESHIRE.	2	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mrs. Joyce Duncan, 6 St. Ann's Terrace, St. John's Wood, LONDON NW8.	2	Mr. Stephen Manoy, 1 Howard Road, HORSHAM, SUSSEX GU8 1RH.	15	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Dr. Sisir Kumar Dutta, 187 Portland Road, Edgbaston, BIRMINGHAM 16.	164	Dr. Colin David Mantell, Radcliffe Infirmary O & G Dept., OXFORD.	25	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mrs. Susan Edgar, 12 Olaf Court, Church St., Kensington, LONDON W8.	1	Mr. Edward James Hurdis Mason, 311a New Avenue, SNEYD PARK, BRISTOL 9.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Paul Edwards, Easthouse, Nuttree Green, Shipbourne, TONBRIDGE, KENT.	1	Mr. Mrs. Edith M. Maurice, Sibbertoft Manor, Nr. Market Harborough, LEICESTER LE16 9UA.	25	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Bruce A. Ellis, Kabroff Wood House, TRIANGLE, HALIFAX HX6 3HT.	1	Mr. John R. Miles, & Mrs. Judith Curtis, 1 Blagdens Close, Southgate, LONDON N14.	3	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Jack Enion, Ye Olde Sparrow Hawk Inn, Wheatley Lane Road Fence, BURNLEY, LANC.	6	Mr. James Henry Miller, Hall Garth, Doncaster Road, Brayton, SELBY YO8 9HD.	21	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
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Mr. Geoffrey Paul Finlow, 39 Wellington Road, NANTWICH, CHESHIRE.	150	Mr. Andrew Mackenzie Monro, 93 Holm Road, GLASGOW S3 1SS.	21	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Christopher Robin Fox, Pennington Cottage, Sheepscombe, Stroud, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	6	Mr. Brian Henry Mustoe, 154 Waldegrave, Kingswood, BASILDON, ESSEX.	21	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Malcolm Leslie Freaggard, Hill House, Thorne, Holt, NORFOLK.	1	Mrs. Enid Neilson, Wingfield, Hartsbourne Ave., BUSHEY HEATH, HERTS.	8	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Miss Sandra Judith Frye, 4 Belgrave Mews South, Belgrave Place, LONDON SW1.	1	New Court Research Ltd., New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON EC4.	2	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
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Mr. Frank N. Peacock, 1A Common Crescent, WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.	1	Mr. Derek R. Newman, 6 The Old Drive, Welwyn Garden City, HERTS.	1	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mrs. Yvonne Gholam, 24 Brooklawn Drive, WITTINGTON M20 9GZ.	1	Mr. Robert O'Brien, P.O. Box 220, 6 Pall Mall, LONDON SW1Y 5NH.	3	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1
Mr. Graham Leslie Gibbon, 19 Brynfaeg, Rhwylfa, Cardiff, SOUTH WALES.	32	The Grosvenor Trust Ltd., c/o Equipment Trust Ltd., 12 Bank Grovillle, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.	2	Mr. Michael E. R. Sharman, 20 Wildwood Road, LONDON NW11.	1

Commercial property/Baron Phillips

Holborn lures firms from the City

Lawyers and accountants escaping from high rates and rents in the City are finding refuge in Holborn, giving the office market there something of a boost. The local market, bound by Farringdon Road, Fleet Street and Holborn, has suffered more than its fair share of depression over the past two or three years but, according to agents in the area, lettings are now picking up.

A firm of solicitors appears to be close to signing a lease on Clifford's Court in Fetter Lane, the 31,000 sq ft building developed by the off-shore fund Tandalo. It has been on the market for a year. Joint agents on the block are Weatherall Green & Smith and Price Rantor & Co, both of whom confirmed this week that a leasing for the whole building is now not far away. It has been suggested that the rent is about £15 a sq ft.

It is also understood that two other professional firms from the City have signed leases on the remaining 50,700 sq ft of offices in the former Lumus building at 100 Fetter Lane. Associated Press took most of the space in the development last year in a rather odd deal which involved Lumus repaying AP part of the initial rent. Although no rent has been disclosed for the remainder, it is understood to be in the £12-£13 a sq ft region, which gives some idea of how the local market is firming up.

Fetter Lane has been a hive of activity over the last six to nine months, where as much as 132,000 sq ft has been leased, mainly to accountants and solicitors at rents of around £12 a sq ft. For example, solicitors DJ Freeman leased 28,000 sq ft in 43 Fetter Lane at a rent of just under £12 a sq ft while accountants Clark Whitehill rented the old National Bus Corporation space, amounting to 17,220 sq ft, in New Street Square.

While an increasing number of tenants are being signed up, there is a fair amount of new accommodation coming on to the market over the next few months. Already available is the Prudential block on the corner of Holborn and Gray's Inn Road. Offering almost 59,000 sq ft 150 Holborn is gathering a tremendous amount of interest, despite a rent of just under £16 a sq ft, and local agents expect an early letting.

Of course, the largest building to come on stream this summer will be Trafalgar House's Plumtree Court, the 184,000 sq ft redevelopment of the former Evening Standard building. Although it is a large slice of space to come on to the market at one go, Plumtree Court has the advantage of being divided into three separate and

self-contained buildings of 74,000 sq ft, 44,000 sq ft and 66,000 sq ft. But the Holborn market could be set for a hiccup if Kodak does go ahead and makeup its 83,000 sq ft block available for either letting or sale. Somehow it seems improbable that less than three years after having bought the building at 190 High Holborn from European Ferries for £24.5m, the company would wish to relocate.

Apart from new developments during the last six months a further 41,700 sq ft around Ludgate Circus will land on the lettings market towards the end of the year when the Heron subsidiary NIG Corporation moves out of Citadel House in Fetter Lane and into the 78,000 sq ft building at 145 City Road early in 1984. NIG still has about 20 years of its 25 year lease still to run, so negotiations between the insurance group and the head lessor Lazard are underway.

But agents like Martin Heaton at WG & S and Jason Salter at Price Rantor believe that Holborn offers an excellent location for professional firms. They are quietly confident that the pace of lettings around Holborn will speed up over the coming months, and much of the space which has been available for a year or more will be taken up.

Commercial property's period of recession may be over, according to a survey published this week which shows an upturn in rental values during the six months between November and May. The Investors Chronicle's Hillier Parker Rent Index indicates an overall 3.5 per cent rise in commercial rental values during the period, marginally ahead of the previous six months.

For next week this column will appear on Thursday instead of the usual Friday.

CHALMERS

JONES Lang Wootton have been appointed letting agents for a 57,000 sq ft warehouse/office building in City Road, not far from Liverpool Street Station. It is currently occupied by R S Components, which is set to move into a new 300,000 sq ft HQ on a 27 acre green field site in the Weldon Enterprise Zone, near Corby. The agents, jointly with Henry Davis & Co, are asking £25 a sq ft for the building and no premium is payable for the current 25 year lease.

For next week this column will appear on Thursday instead of the usual Friday.

CHALMERS

CREAT NEW JOBS IN KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK

Where room to grow and room to breathe. Details of the Council's Assistance to Industry Scheme with further information will be sent to you by phoning Ken Faulkner (0553) 61241 or writing to him at King's Court, Chapel Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

CHALMERS

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

High gearing takes shine off Audi 100



The Audi 100 CD

The Audi 100 has made quite a splash since it was launched last September. It was quickly chosen Car of the Year of 1983 and its slippery shape won wide acclaim. It was soon labelled the world's most aerodynamically efficient production saloon.

The use of flush-fitting glass reduced wind noise to levels previously associated with Rolls-Royce and the Mercedes S class. It had the biggest capacity boot of any European car. It was by far the lightest in its class. Even the wheel hub was made of aluminium to save a couple of kilograms. The 17.5 gallon tank would cover 600 miles between refills and on the motorway it was as economical as the much smaller VW Golf and Ford Fiesta models.

Against such a glowing background it seems almost sacrilege to be critical but the fact remains that I was disappointed with the top of the range Audi 100 CD I tested recently.

My main complaint is the excessively high gearing, which means the 2.1 litre five-cylinder engine always seems to be struggling unless thrashed to death in a lower gear. It is made even worse by the use of a wide-ratio, five-speed gearbox in which both the fourth and fifth gears are overdrives.

I was so disappointed that I took the choice of ratios with the importers of VW and Audi cars. It seems that so many motorists have made the same complaint that Audi is now offering a close-ratio five-speed as standard on the mid-range Audi 100 CS model and as an optional no-extra-cost fitting on the CD.

In other words choice of extra miles per gallon or more enjoyable motoring is now where it should be: in the hands of the motorist.

It had been apparent for some time that in their search for improved fuel economy car designers have gone too far in the wrong direction. A super high-gear car may suit drivers who spend their lives zooming up and down motorways or limit-free autoroutes but how many of us do that?

A close-ratio five-speed box will transform the Audi 100. I cannot wait to get my hands on one because the rest of the car is indeed superb. The unusual five-cylinder engine made its mark in the previous model as an exceptional power unit. Combined with the right type of gearing power-assisted steering a beautifully laid-out dashboard, controls that come nicely to hand, it is a model which

many will copy in the years to come.

I particularly like the automatic check system which reports on the state of brake pads, coolant, oil pressure and lights. When you switch on the ignition a warning light comes on. Touch the brake pedal and it changes to "OK" if all is well or shows a thumbnail logo of what is wrong.

Vital statistics

Model: Audi 100 CD
Price: £10,995
Engine: 2144cc, 5-cylinder
Performance: max speed 125mph, 0-60mph 10.3 sec.
Official consumption: urban 23.7mpg; 56 mpg; 45.6 mpg; 75 mpg
Length: 15.72 ft
Insurance: Group 7

Ejection risk

The campaign by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to force car-makers to fit rear seatbelts was boosted this week by some startling news from Volvo.

The Swedish manufacturer investigated 10,000 road accidents in their country and found that rear seat passengers were as liable to be projected through the windscreen or side windows as the more obviously vulnerable front-seat occupants.

Only two of the 90 ejection victims were wearing belts. Once ejected, the risk of severe or fatal injury appears to be almost one in three.

The most common type of crash causing ejection was found to be roll-over (62 per cent), side impact accounted for only 14 per cent, and,

most surprising of all, the figure for the head-on crash, which projects the driver through the windscreen was 8 per cent.

In its evidence to the Commons inquiry into road safety Rospe pressed for rear seatbelts and laminated windscreens to be made compulsory fittings for new cars, but stopped short of demanding that rear-seat passengers should be compelled to wear belts.

The Volvo evidence, together with preliminary reports from British hospitals suggesting that car crash casualties have dropped significantly since compulsion was introduced for front-seat occupants, should persuade the society to think again.

Now is the time to go the whole hog on compulsion, while we are all seatbelt conscious. My mother, now approaching 80, was adamant that she would never wear a seatbelt. To demonstrate her independence she wedged herself into a corner of the seat and held on to the nearest projection like grim death.

When compulsion came in early this year she made a fuss every time I insisted on "clunk-clicking" her into place. Today she does it all herself and takes pride in telling her friends that she can operate the seatbelt mechanism in 20 different makes of car.

According to Quotol, the insurance quotation service, the biggest savings can be made by dealing with an insurance broker or consultant who has access to Quotol's computer which contains premium prices of motor insurance companies and Lloyd's syndicates representing over 85 per cent of all private motor insurance business written in Britain.

To support this claim it has extracted data from the computer showing that while the overall national average has remained stable 10 insurance companies have shown a downward trend in premium costs in the last three months. As a result comprehensive insurance cover from this top ten now averages £385 a year, compared with £446 for the national average.

dated styling. However, with prices starting at only £2,699 they have found a ready market with budget-conscious family motorists.

Now an equally competitively-priced smaller car, the Yugo 45, is being imported. It too is based on a Fiat model, this time the 127. One of the pioneers of the supermini era, the 127 is being replaced by the Uno.

In its Yugoslav guise, however, it goes on sale here at £2,749 for the standard model and £3,299 for the better-equipped GL version. That compares with £3,380 for the cheapest Metro, £2,985 for the Fiat 127 and £3,389 for the Fiesta Popular.

In case you are wondering how much import duty is payable on Yugo cars the answer is none. A Zastava (GB) executive detecting the note of surprise in my voice when querying this further example of our notorious benevolence to foreign car-makers, added quickly: "Yugoslavia is not a Comecon country". It enjoys free trade with Britain, dating back to a deal struck between Marshal Tito and Churchill, and this country enjoys by far the most favourable balance of payments.

Insurance savings

With comprehensive car insurance now costing on average £446 a year before no claims discount it is surprising how few motorists take the trouble to obtain competitive quotations when their existing policies come up for renewal. Yet there are savings of about £60 a year to be made by those prepared to make a few phone calls.

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To support this claim it has extracted data from the computer showing that while the overall national average has remained stable 10 insurance companies have shown a downward trend in premium costs in the last three months. As a result comprehensive insurance cover from this top ten now averages £385 a year, compared with £446 for the national average.

Mercedes

1979 - 280 SE

Auto. 32, Y reg. Only 3,000 miles, metallic ice Green. Electric roof and windows. Radio stereo.

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BMW

BMW 735i

Automatic Sapphire blue, Y reg. 5,000 miles. Extras - leather, sunroof, electric windows, mirrors, radio, stereo, air cond., 4-wheel disc brakes, 1 owner. Company Director. Excellent condition. £4,000. Tel: 01-830 2992 office hours

£10,400
0276 71030 euros

BMW 635 CSi

1983 MODEL
Y reg. February 1980 Black, P.S. alloy, tinted glass, leather, sunroof, electric windows, radio, stereo, 1 owner. Company Director. Excellent condition. £7,500. Tel: 01-830 2992 office hours

£12,650
0753 359522 (after hours)

1979 BMW 730

Auto. 32, Y reg. 50,000 miles. Ice green. Electric roof and windows. Radio stereo. 1 owner. 1980. Tel: 01-830 2992 office hours

£5,895
061 834 9339 (office)

BMW 500 SEL

1981 'W' Reg. Auto. 32, leather upholstery. All extras, low mileage, first class condition.

£14,230
T+D Daventry (03272) 21356

BMW 316

1981, 19,500 miles. 1 owner, with service history. 5-speed, white with black interior. Martini stripes, beautiful car in pristine condition.

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BMW 316 1982

1981, 1 owner and only 22,000 miles. Blue and in excellent condition with radio. £4,850. Tel: HODDESON 444161 or HEATFORD 61934.

BMW 316 1982

Collectors Cars

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1981

17,000 miles, red, sunroof, electric windows.

£5,645
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for pair.

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on 1968 Rolls Royce

£10,000

Tel: 01-933 7664

BAD 2

Available on Min. 12 months

transfer. Offers around £1,500

Tel: 0628 722822 (7)

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Reg. 2200, 1978

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FERRARI

1974, 280 GTS

Black, 19,000 miles, 5 speed, 16 valves, 2 door, 2+2, 1974. Tel: 0642-319167

£10,000

1974 NCR 2000 2000, 1974

1974 NCR 2000 2000, 1974

£10,000

1974 NCR 2000 2000, 1974

£10,000</p

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Cast me not away from thy presence; for I have no where else to go. My spirit fails me. Help me now thy spirit from me. Psalm 61:11.

BIRTHS

SARBER On May 11 to Suse and Richard a son William Henry & Michael Alastair.

BOSNHOFF — On May 21, 1983 to Germany and Paul — a daughter Anna.

BRIDLE — On May 25th, to Germany and John — a daughter Catherine Victoria.

BYRNE — **WEDDING** — On May 20th at the Hospital Sarah and Andrew, a son Oliver.

DREW — On May 20, 1983, at Mount University Hospital, Cambridge, and Geoffrey, twins — both boys. Francis and Christopher.

FORBES — On May 20th at Cedars Hospital, London, a son Alexander Victor and Peter — a daughter Sophie Anne.

HANSHU — On May 17th to Rosalie and Michael — a daughter Sophie.

HAYNES — On May 23rd at Ruth Green Hospital, Romford — to Alan, Diane and James — a daughter Sophie.

HELLER — On May 22 to Jane and Michael — a daughter Sophie.

HIMCO — On May 19th to Michael and Cleo — a daughter (Alma Aurora).

JACOBSON — On May 23rd to Sally and Peter — a son Matthew and a daughter Sophie.

KINNSLEY — On May 24 to June and Michael — a son Alexander William.

MCCARTHY-MORRISON — On May 20th, at BMH, Berlin, to Penny and James — a daughter Sophie.

MARSDEN — On 18th May to Jane, Peter and Helen — a son Michael.

QUINN — On May 25th to Timothy and Cindy — a daughter, Amanda.

RICHARDSON — On May 22 to Rachel and Christopher — a daughter Sophie.

STILES — On May 16th, in Brighton and Adrian — a son Robert, a son Alexander William.

TAYLOR — On May 28th to Suse and Richard — a daughter Sophie.

WEISS — On May 21st to Caroline and Michael — a son for Yvonne and Alexander — a half sister for Richard and Caroline.

We thank all the staff at the Royal Hospital Chelmsford for their help and a daughter Laura Beth. Our thanks to all the staff.

BIRTHDAYS

MR MAURICE F. WEBSTER 57, Mr Peter Webster, Director of the Institute of Bankers and President of the Association of Banks in Kenya, 1972 and 1969 respectively. He was Training Manager Standard Bank Ltd, Nairobi, retired 1977.

ACTION

ARRAGON — Adoption by Sarah (née Davison-Houston) and Jacques two sons (born aged 12 and 14) and Derek (aged 10).

DEATHS

ABIGAIL — On 25th May, Kathleen Mori, widow of the Rev. R. A. Mori, died at her home in London Tuesday, 31 May 12 noon. Family.

DENNETT, William Alfred aged 87 years on 26th May. Beloved husband of Dorothy, mother of Michael, John, and David Noël. Burial service at St. Michael's, Broad Heath, Cheadle Hulme.

EDWARD — On May 26th at 80 years old in his home, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

EVANS — On May 26, 1983 in his home, 7 Downing Road, Brixton, London SW9, Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Oxford on June 1st at 1.30pm. Burial service at Brixton Cemetery.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

8.00 Ceefax All News, sport, weather, and traffic, information that is available to everybody.

8.30 Breakfast Time: Today's schedule includes sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.16; Keep Fit, (between 6.45 and 7.00); Horoscope (between 8.30 and 8.45); and the food and cookery spot (8.45-9.00).

9.05 Election Date: The number to dial is 01-680 4411. The plan better of the SDP/Liberal Alliance (also on Radio 4). Closedown at 10.00.

10.15 For Schools: College Home Economics, 10.40 Mind Stretchers, 10.45-10.55; 11.00 Cupid Game (part 5); 11.40 Hymn o' Fyld; 11.45 Life and Social Skills; 12.03 Let's Go.

12.15 International Golf: Coverage of the Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (more at 1.05 and 2.55, and over on BBC 2 at 11.25, 1.45, 3.55 and tonight at 11.25).

12.30 News After Noon: 1.02 Financial Report. And substituted news.

1.05 International Golf: more from Royal St George's; 1.45 Postman Pat: 2.02 For Schools: College: The Fort Garry Volunteers and, at 2.35, Life in Ghana.

2.55 International Gold: more play from Royal St George's.

3.55 Play School: Peggy Blakely's Party Vision on the Moon; 4.20 The Snow Queen cartoon; 4.40 Matilda Laughs: The early Hollywood comedies of Lupino Lane*.

5.00 Newsworld Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDonald; 5.10 Hunter's Gold: Episode two of this drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields in the last century.

5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide including Sportswide, at 6.45.

7.00 The Good Life: Drastic action is called for by the Goods (Richard Briers, Felicity Kendal) when their crops are threatened by marauders (t).

7.30 Odd One Out: The Paul Daniels word/picture/music competition. There are five new contestants tonight, challenging last week's champion.

8.00 The Time of Your Life: Dame Vera Lynn looks back to November 9, 1941, and to the first broadcast of her BBC radio programme Sincerely Yours. Also taking part: Howard Thomas (her producer), condemned Florence Desmond, and Dame Vera's husband, Harry Lewis. Margaret Patten demonstrates (as she did back in 1941) how to make the most of a glut of carrots and we hear about the man whose life was saved by his pay book.

8.30 Are You Being Served? The case of Mrs Slincombe's lost cat. With Mollie Sugden and John Inman.

9.00 Party Election Broadcast: By the Labour Party.

9.10 News with Michael Buerk. Plus Campaign Report.

9.50 Cagney and Lacey: A girl is raped and the male detectives are not very sympathetic when they hear how the girl met the attacker. They see the woman's complaint as revenge for some slight she may have received.

10.40 A Family Band: The Owens from North Wales, the Normises from Worcester – and Roy Castle.

11.15 Film: Watermelon Man (1970). Offbeat comedy about a white racist businessman who suddenly becomes a black man. He has some hard lessons to learn as a result. With Godfrey Cambridge. Directed by Melvin van Peebles. Ends at 12.55.

TV-am

8.25 Good Morning Britain: Today's line-up includes news at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Consumers' Guide at 8.35 (with Lynn Faulls Wood); Sport at 8.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Robert Kee's election special at 7.30; Pop Video at 7.50; Guest celebrity at 8.05; Television spot at 8.25 and Feature of the Day at 9.05. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Men and Energy; 9.55 On the Ground; 10.15 Film about waste; 10.35 The French Programme; 10.55 Amazons' Care; 11.15 A Visit to the seaside; 11.32 Farming museum; 11.44 The sea. With Derek Griffiths.

12.00 News: 1.20 Thames area; news; 1.30 About Britain: Walkers in the Wind: John Walker's specialty is putting wings on boats. He has been doing it for 17 years (t).

1.00 A Plus: Interview with the singer Sandie Shaw (Puppet on a String, etc) who has made a new album. She discusses the changes in her life during the years between the Sixties and now.

2.30 Film: All for Mary (1965) A Swiss hotel proprietor's daughter (Jill Day) has three admirers. Two are smitten by measles. With Nigel Patrick, David Tomlinson.

4.00 Children's TV: Rainbow (t); 4.20 Dangerous: Episode 5 of Public Enemy Number One; 4.25 Animals in Action: Only a Drop to Drink: Creatures who can survive on a very small liquid intake; 4.50 Freetime: Swindon schoolchildren on a European cruise (first of five films). We also hear a Glasgow schoolboy's version of how life on Earth began.

5.15 Make Me Laugh: Testing time for new laughter-makers Pete Willis, Peter Piper and Larry Larkin.

5.45 News: 6.00 The Six O'Clock Show: News of the lighter sort. With Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.

7.00 Family Fortune: The Davises from Reading versus the Snapes from Caversham. The MC is Bob Monkhouse.

7.30 Hellraiser: Salvation Army comedy series, starring Thora Hird who tonight launches her senior citizen's luncheon club. Also starring Pauline Layton and Rosemary Greenwood.

8.00 James Bond: The Fast 21 Years. A celebration in honour of 007's coming of age. With tributes from VIPs such as President Reagan, Alastair Cooke, Muhammad Ali, Bob Hope, Lord Lichfield, Frank Shatner, Gregory Peck, Barbara Woodhouse, General Alexander Haig and Denis Horden. Plus highlights from all the Bond films to date, and what is called "a special contribution" from the present Bond, Roger Moore (see Choice).

8.30 Party Election Broadcast: By the Labour Party.

9.10 The Gentle Touch: The policewoman (Gill Gascoigne) is having problems with her 16-year-old son. Girls magazines are found in his bedroom, for example (t).

10.10 News from ITN.

10.45 Shades of Darkness: The Lady's Maid's Bell. A tale of the supernatural, starring Joanne Davis, June Brown and Norma West (see Choice).

11.45 9 to 5: Office life comedy, with Rita Moreno.

12.15 Close.

BBC 2

8.05 Open University (until 8.10) Maths Methods; 8.10 Minerals; 8.15 Engineering Mechanics; 8.20 Quantum Wave Equation; 8.45 Evolution.

11.00 Pre-School same as BBC 1, 3.55pm.

11.25 International Golf: The Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (until 12.15). Live coverage resumes at 1.45 and continues until 5.10 (highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 11.25).

5.10 Mass Communications and Society: Open University team; 5.45 Weather and Outlook: Weather is in store for Open University students.

5.40 Film: The Falcon in Hollywood (1944). The Falcon (Tyrone Power) visits the birthplace of the movies and is involved in a murder mystery. With Barbara Hale.

6.45 Madzor Jeffrey's Indian Cookery: Rean Masselier. Final film in this series (t); 7.10 News with sub-titles.

7.25 Summer Exhibition: On the eve of the opening of the 21st exhibition at the Royal Academy, Carol Kelly gets an advance look at some of the exhibits. He talks to (among others) Sir Hugh Casson, the RA president.

7.55 Did You See...? A panel consisting of Paul Gambaccini, Louis Mlehoney and Miriam Margolyes discusses Alfresco (TV), Ebony (BBC2) and Entertainment USA. Plus interview with Walter Cronkite.

8.35 Gardeners' World: How to use bedding plants to create the effect of a cottage garden; and the way to grow some unusual vegetables. Also, some useful advice about growing competencies. Tonight's edition features from Barnsley. It features Geoff Hamilton, Mary Spiller and Joy Larkom.

9.00 Entertainment USA: Jonathan King reports on the entertainment scene in Chicago. He meets Bryan Ferry who is on tour in the United States, and there is a feature on American television, with comments from Michael Grade, who was formerly the head of LWT and is now an executive in Hollywood.

9.30 Belles: David Clough's drama about two female impersonators, booked to play in a nightclub at a small resort on the South Coast, stars Martyn Harold and Robert Gary. Their relationship is about to undergo a dramatic transformation. With Nick Watling and Christopher and David Calder as the troublesome compere.

10.25 Newsnight: All the latest general election news is given in Campaign 83.

10.45 Film: Gothic Highlights of the day: Part 1 in the Sun Alliance PG Cinema competition from Royal St George's.

11.20 The Old Grey Whistle Test: The studio guests tonight are The Eurythmics and The Waterboys. Ends at 12.45am.

12.15 Close.

● Terrible and remorseless though it is, the violence inflicted on man and machine in JAMES BOND—THE FIRST 21 YEARS (ITV, 8.00 pm) is as nothing compared with the violence done to our intelligence when a mighty cast of celebrities, from President Reagan to Barbara Woodhouse, put on their party hats and tell their party jokes to celebrate the coming of age of *The Man Who Never Was*. Self-mockery is quite another master, and once or twice during tonight's *cliche*-and-quips show, there is something to chuckle over (Bob Hope: Bond and I often go out together. Whenever we do, we always have two pots on our arms. His are holding me up). On second thoughts, it's President Reagan joking when he concludes that Bond is a man of honour, a symbol of real

value to the free world? With actors, you never can tell.

● With so much political heat being generated on television these nights, I welcome two programmes tonight that not only cool the blood but positively chill it: THE LADY'S MAID'S BELL (ITV, 10.45 pm) is Edith Wharton's classic tale of loyalty that extends beyond the grave. It is dairily photographed in a real house that looks as if it were custom-built for spooks. And there is THE LODGER (Channel 4) which, aptly, begins at midnight. This is John Brahm's film about *Jack the Ripper* killer. It is not beauty, as it would have been had it been made in 1963 instead of 1944. It is a subtle, sustained terror.

I like Brian Redhead's characteristically unconventional

approach to the unemployment crisis in his series *We Can Do That* (Radio 4, 4.10 pm). He is lucky in his choice of spokesmen for the Institute of Manpower Studies because they usually detect signs of hope when workers and management show that they are prepared to be flexible in their thinking.

● Music highlights: Kun Woo Palik plays the Liszt Piano Concerto No 1 with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra (Radio 3, 3.15). In a concert that also includes Vaughan Williams's *A London Symphony*, a two-part Shura Cherkassky recital (Radio 3, 7.30 and 8.25) includes four Chopin ballades (numbers one to four), and Liszt's *Reminiscences of Mozart's Don Giovanni*; and there is a performance of Mahler's Symphony No 6 by the BBC SO on Radio 3 at 9.25 pm.

Travel, 9.05-10.45 For Schools: 9.05 Music Interface 9.45 Business Matters 9.45 Adventures Series 10.45 CSE English 10.45-11.00 Young on the Air 11.00 For Schools: Music Workshop 11.30 Listen with Mother 11.40-12.00 For Schools: Country Dancing Stage II 11.55pm Listening Corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools 2.00-3.00 It's John in 2.00-3.00 The Sun 2.00-3.00 Capricorn Club 6.50-6.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4; 11.00 Euromagazine 11.30 Broadcast On.

CHOICE

9.30 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.35 Morning Concert. Puccini, Poulen, Rossini, Wolf.

8.00 8.30 Morning (continued) Green, Grainer, Delus, Handel arr. Harry: records.

8.45 News. 8.55 Weather & Composer. Debussy, recorder.

10.00 Schubert, Piano recital. 10.30 Ulster Orchestra, Weber, Berwald, Hurstone.

11.35 English Song-cycles. Roger Quilter, piano. 12.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

12.15 International Golf: 1.30 Sports Desk. 1.30-2.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

1.30-2.00 Weather. 2.00-2.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

2.30-3.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

3.00-3.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

3.30-4.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

4.00-4.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

4.30-5.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

5.00-5.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

5.30-6.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

6.00-6.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

6.30-7.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

7.00-7.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

7.30-8.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

8.00-8.30 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

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6.30-7.00 Radio 2 Broadcast On.

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30 dead as tidal waves devastate north-west Japan

From Our Correspondent, Tokyo

Tidal waves, some of them 10ft high, caused by a severe earthquake swept the north-west coast of Japan yesterday, leaving at least 30 people dead and 69 missing, including several children who were picnicking on a beach.

Three of the children were found dead and 10 were missing. The rest of the party of 32 children and four adults were rescued from the water.

The earthquake struck just after noon local time off the coast of Akita prefecture 25 miles below the Earth's surface and measuring 7.7 on the Richter scale, the strongest earthquake in Japan for 15 years.

While most of the casualties were caused by the tidal waves, the earthquake caused widespread damage to buildings, roads and communications. Power to 35,000 homes was cut and the "bullet train" service was suspended. By early evening 30 aftershocks had been recorded. Tremors were felt in Tokyo 300 miles from Akita but caused no damage.

Survivors said three main waves followed by several smaller ones hit the coast. The sea remained rough for hours and a tidal wave alert was still in force throughout much of northern Japan last night. The

Government declared a state of emergency as rescue workers began assessing the damage.

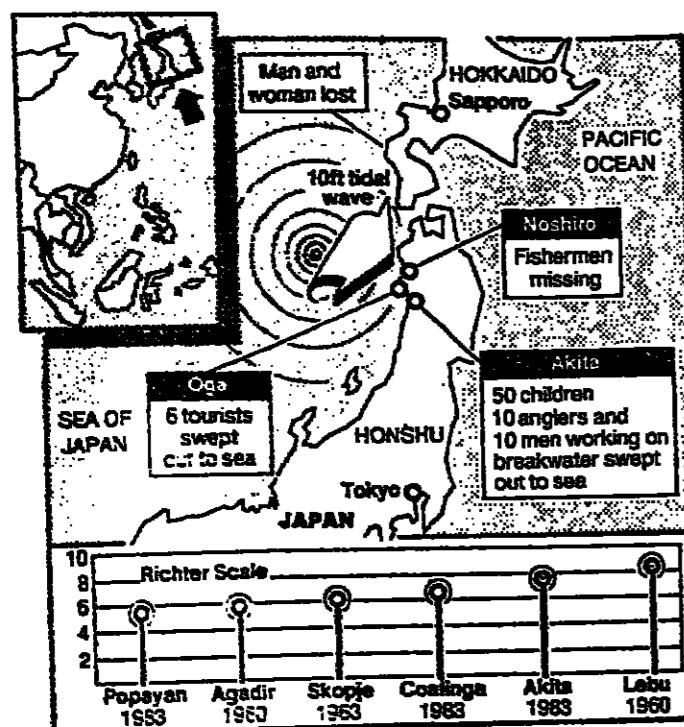
Coastguard officials said the waves had affected about 500 miles of the north-western coast of Honshu which was a scene of total destruction with fishing boats upturned, docks wrecked and cars floating in the sea after being sucked out by the receding water.

● Violence and drama: Television cameras caught the full violence and drama of the quake. Film from a local Akita television crew showed streets which appeared to dance as the tremors struck and telephone poles shook. AFP reports.

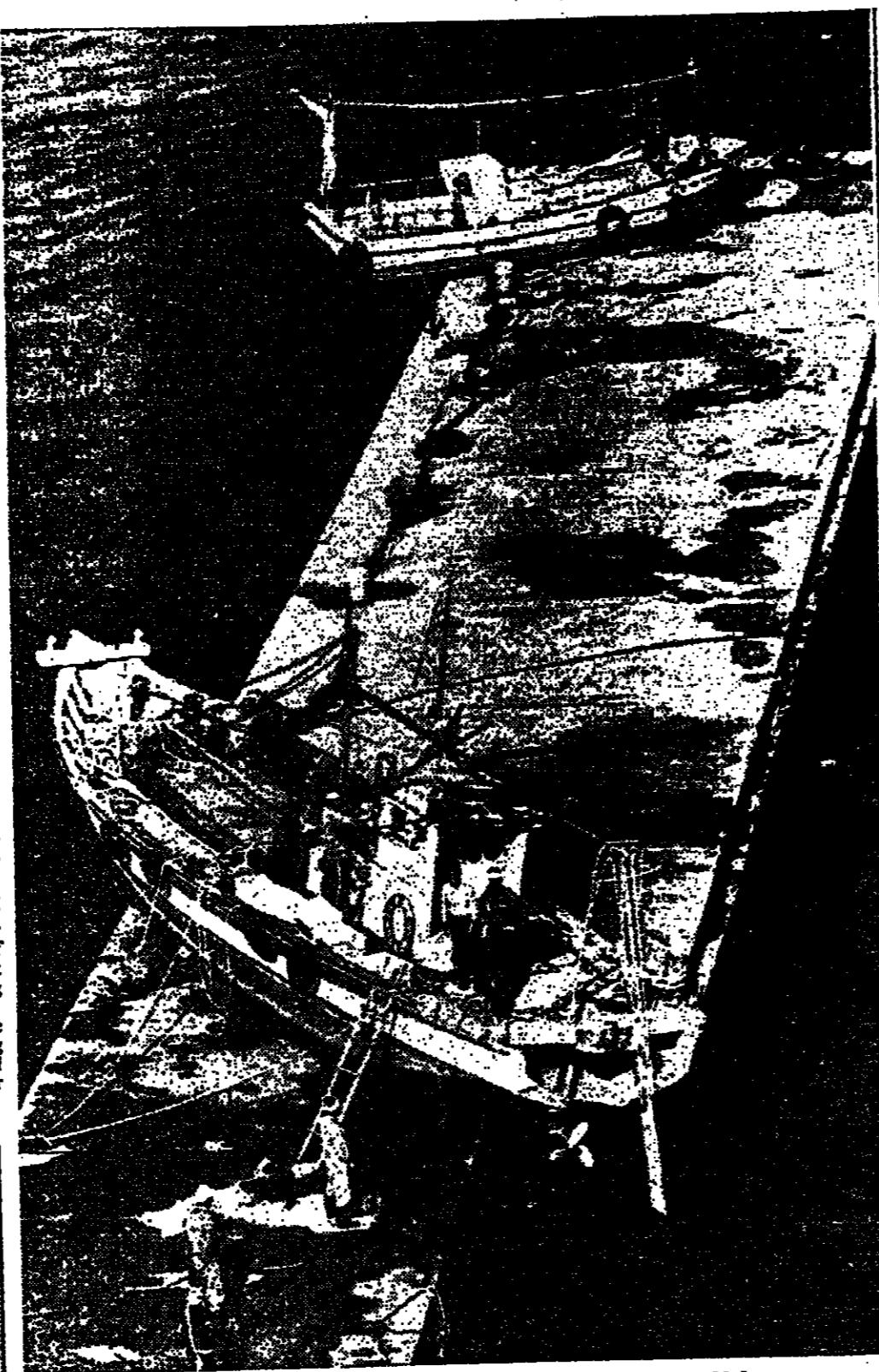
Terrified people were thrown to the ground and the cameras caught a vessel as it capsized near the coast. A mother crouched protectively over her frightened child and a shopkeeper was seen chasing melons bounding away down the street.

The sequence, which held viewers across the country riveted to their sets, was eerily silent except for the screams of terrified schoolgirls who sat together on a lawn clutching their tennis rackets.

Reports reaching Akita police said 10 workers repairing breakwaters at Akita port fell into the sea when the tremor hit.



Japan toll and pattern of major quakes.



Peril on the sea: Fishing boats swept on to a pier by yesterday's tidal waves.

People Express granted licence

Continued from page 1

American anti-trust laws to British airlines. British Airways, the only British airline competing directly with People Express into New York, said yesterday that it did not plan to match the \$9 fare, but would compete with any low fares introduced by its major New York rivals, PanAm and TWA to rival People Express.

In the long term, People Express holds out a greater promise than Laker ever did of holding fares down, because it relies not only on filling its aircraft, but also on costs about half those of other airline. It therefore represents a greater threat to the established lines.

Announcing the People Express permission yesterday, Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, said "that encouraging progress" had been made in discussions with the US over the application of

British anti-trust laws to British airlines.

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● In New York, People Express Airlines broke out the champagne yesterday on learning that the British Government had permitted its flights to London (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a ceremony in Windsor to mark the restoration of the Lutyens Memorial to King George V, 3.30pm.

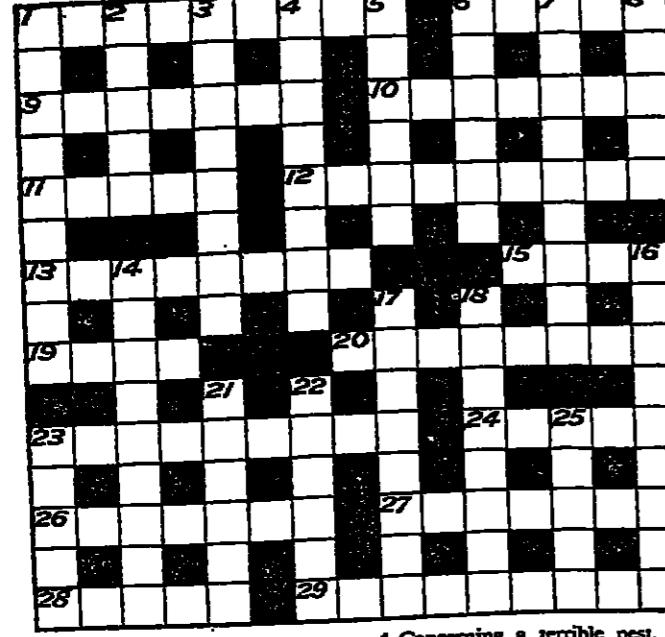
The Prince and Princess of Wales visit the Western District of the Duchy of Cornwall, arrive Restoration Manor Farm, 1.

New exhibitions

Bath Festival exhibitions include:

20th century British paintings from the Royal Academy, Victoria Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath Mon to Fri 10 to 10; Sat 10 to 5; (from today until June 25). Three dimensional textiles by Tadek Bentwich and ceramic musical instruments by Neil Jones, St James's Gallery, 9 Margaret Buildings, Brock Street, Bath Tues to Sat 9.30 to 5.30; (from today until June 11). Pictures from the Floating World: Japanese Woodcuts, Netsuke, Iro and Textiles, Lantern Gallery, 3 George Street, Bath Mon to Sat 9.30 to 10; (from today until June 10).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,140



Illuminations: Contemporary English and Italian lights, James Rossiter Ltd, 38-41 Broad Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (from today until June 15).

Last chance to see

Aberdeen Artists Society annual exhibition, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (ends tomorrow).

30 Years On: Treasures from galleries in the North-west acquired with the help of the National Art Collection Fund, City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Work by Ernest and Eileen Greenwood, Muswellwhite Galleries, 21 Northam Road, Southampton; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (ends tomorrow).

Engraved Glass by Oxford and Chiltern branches of the Guild of Glass Engravers, Museum of Oxford, St Aldates, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Jersey Royal new potatoes, which a few weeks ago were at a minimum of £1.50 a pound, are now down to 25-30p. Specially selected large English asparagus is £1.20 to £2.20, and with better weather supplies should increase. English courgettes are very good quality at 50-60p a pound, as are French and English mange tout at £1.20 to £1.60.

Superhumanism in Wales, Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, Alexandra Road, Swansea; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Private Views self-portraits and portraits, University of East Anglia Library, Norwich, Mon to Thurs 9am to 10pm, Fri 9 to 6, Sat 9 to 8, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 7 (ends today).

Paintings by Vanessa Bell, Royal Museum and Art Gallery, High Street, Canterbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Leaves Never Grow On Trees: *Histoire Naturelle* by Max Ernst, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, Sun 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Watercolours by Michael Whittlesea, sea and porcelain by Julian Stair, Katherine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wilts; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4; (ends today).

Dimensions in Watercolour, Landscape, Figure and Flower drawings by Peter Utton, Looking Glass Gallery, 53 Halifax Road, Todmorden; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Music Spring concert, Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, 7.30.

Talks, lectures Armour and Weapons of the Foot Soldier, by S. M. Brook, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

Sir Arthur Evans, "Extraordinary Professor" of Prehistoric Archaeology, by Ann Brown and Michael Vickers, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford, 5.

General Bath Festival: Contemporary Art Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 10.30 to 7, today and Sun, 10.30 to 6.

Massed Bands Display and Beating Retreat, Castle Square, Chester, 7.

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,139

Law courts

Easter sittings at the royal courts of justice end today.

The pound

Rank Boys Rank Girls

Australia S 1.87 1.79

Austria Sch 29.10 27.40

Belgium Fr 81.25 77.25

Canada S 2.01 1.93

Denmark Kr 14.65 13.95

Falkland Mlk 9.05 8.55

France Fr 12.25 11.70

Greece Dr 135.00 128.00

Hongkong \$ 11.62 11.00

Ireland Pt 1.30 1.23

Italy Lira 2465.00 2295.00

Japan Yen 39.40 37.00

Netherlands Gld 4.60 4.38

Norway Kr 11.75 11.15

Portugal Es 163.00 151.00

South Africa Rd 2.14 1.98

Spain Pes 219.00 151.00

Sweden Kr 12.38 11.76

Switzerland Fr 3.40 3.23

Yugoslavia Duk 1.54 1.58

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